

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

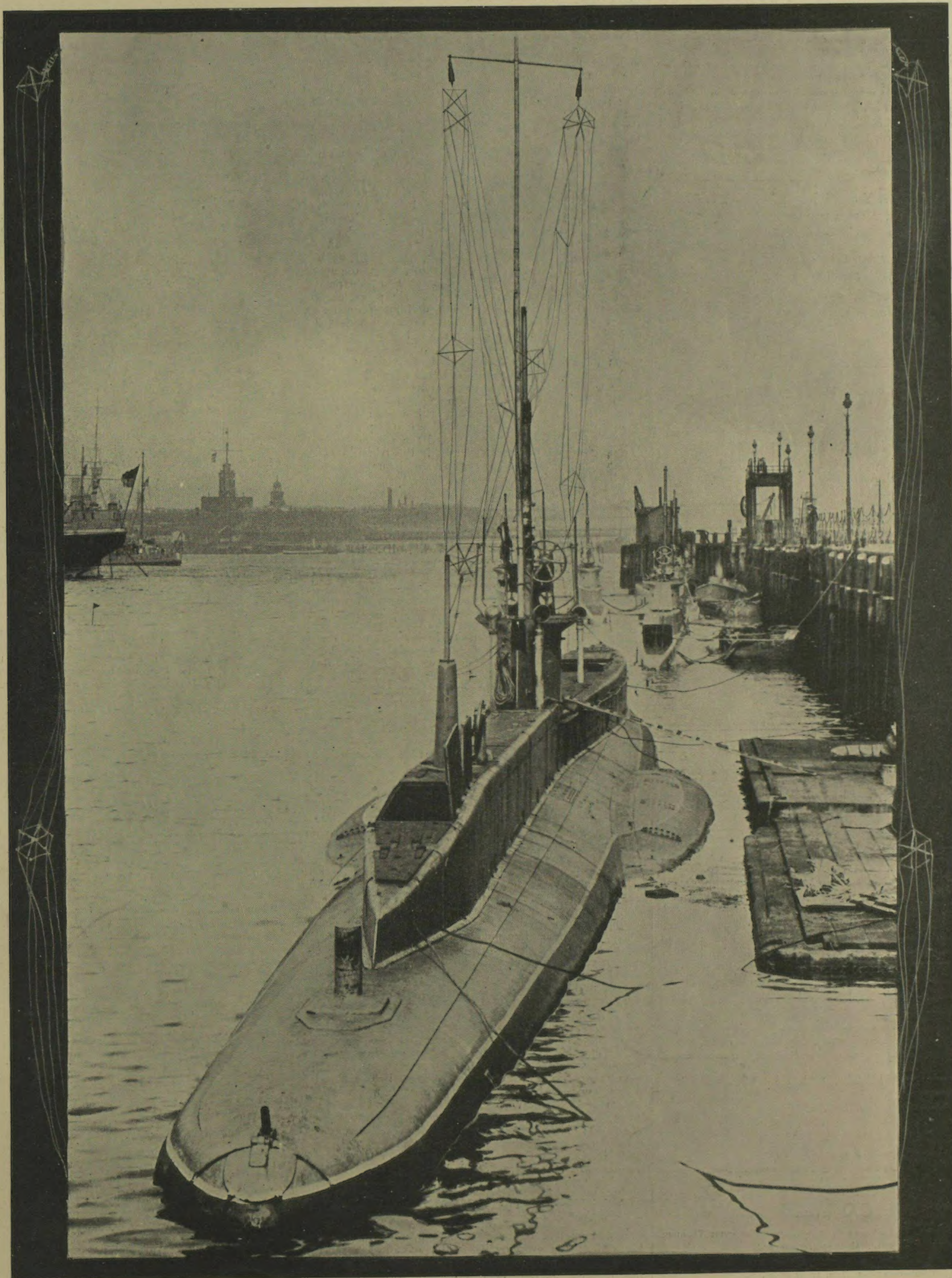
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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE MAN FROM THE SEA." AT THE QUEEN'S.

THAT is a capital idea Mr. W. J. Locke has got hold of for his new and, to all appearances, very successful play at the Queen's. It is this: Plunge a breezy sailor into an atmosphere of a cathedral close; suppose him a favourite with the Dean and clergy and their women friends; but also from his calling and nature a man utterly impatient of conventions; and then make him resolve to strip the narrower-minded of these people from their swaddling-clothes, and convert them from being the slaves of opinions that have never stood the brunt of experience and temptation, into men and women alive and sincere like himself. That is the idea, and one could have wished the playwright had carried it out more thoroughly than he has done, and that Jan Redlander, his "man from the sea," had fluttered the doves of Durdleham more mercilessly. In point of fact, Jan stops short of iconoclasm, and cherishes more moderate ambitions. He wants to see virility in the men he meets and more tolerance and sympathy in the women; but his main idea is to get down to the elemental feminine in the sweetheart he has long loved. She is a widow, Mrs. Lee, and he is quickly furnished with a test case of conscience. Marion Lee learns that a doctor's wife—a friend of hers, and popular at the Deanery—is not really married, inasmuch as her actual husband is a convict serving a long term of imprisonment in jail. The doctor and she have dispensed with the sanctions of law and church to their union, and Marion, as a Christian woman, deems it her duty to inform the Dean of the facts relating to Daphne Averill. Naturally, Daphne is in despair no less for her doctor's prospects than her own, and she appeals for help to Jan as an old friend. His arguments fail of effect, and at last, on both Daphne's behalf and his own, he resolves on a heroic—nay, Quixotic—measure. Marion is hourly expecting from him a proposal of marriage. He proposes, and wins her love; but then invents for himself an insane and still living wife, and wants to see whether her principles will prove stronger than her affection. If they do, then good-bye to Marion—he wants a woman, not an automaton. But love triumphs with Marion, and Daphne's husband has conveniently died, and so, though there are more complications, all ends happily in this sentimental drama, and we forgive the author his extravagant device and Jan his rather cruel lie for the sake of the general idea of the play and the strength of individual scenes and the wit and charm of the dialogue. Mr. Loraine's is the triumph in the acting of the play. His robustness and buoyancy (he is the hero, of course) sweep all before them. Mr. Vane Tempest is delightful in a droll character-part, and Miss Beryl Faber and Miss Nina Boucicault, the one as Daphne and the other as Marion, have very affecting moments, but played their scenes in rather too low a key.

"A WOMAN'S WAY." AT THE COMEDY.

A play of Mr. Thompson Buchanan's now filling the bill at the Comedy, "A Woman's Way," comes to us from America, and it looks as if its scenes were originally laid in America. A journalist such as this playwright introduces us to in his first act, a man who noses his way into a family scandal and behaves in a private house as though he were a detective dealing with criminals, would get short shrift at the hands of any English householder, whatever might be his reception in the States; nor are our reporters in the habit of carrying cigarettes behind their ears. The type may represent faithfully the American Pressman; it is a libel on his English brother. Still, the man has his uses, in so far as he helps Mr. Buchanan to start his plot amusingly. We soon learn through him that the philanderer, Alan Waldron, has been conducting a flirtation with a certain Mrs. Verney, and has been unlucky enough to be involved with her in a motor smash, with the result that his infatuation is revealed to his pleasant little wife, and the gossips and reporters are busy. His wife, however, is a sensible as well as a charming creature, and she hits on an audacious plan—"a woman's way"—for curing her husband. She asks her rival to dinner, and with her invites all her intimates and former men friends; with the result that "Puss," as they have every one of them called her, is driven "into a corner" indeed. For Alan and his predecessors have each imagined they possessed the fickle Mrs. Verney's heart, and now find themselves one of many. This device, and the wife's discreet stimulation of Master Alan's jealousy, bring him to his senses and constitute the story. It will be seen that the scheme is not original, recalling, as it does, that of "The Ladies' Battle," and it cannot be said that the characters, apart from the wife, Effie herself, are anything more than conventional figures. But the dialogue is bright; Mr. Buchanan has got a gift for inventing amusing incidents and situations of humour, and his idea is worked on appropriate comedy lines. For his play's success he is much indebted to the womanly charm and natural methods of Miss Alexandra Carlisle, whose Effie is one of this young actress's most delightful creations; Miss Marguerite Leslie's "other woman" proves a capital foil; and Mr. Maurice, Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Charles Quartermaine all work hard for their author—Mr. Quartermaine, indeed, as the husband, showing rather too much energy at times.

A PEER'S MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE COURT.

The Earl of Yarmouth takes a keener and more practical interest in the theatre than most members of his order; but even he has rarely exhibited such virtuosity in connection with the drama as he is doing just now at the Court. Not content with writing and composing a musical comedy all by himself, he plays one of the leading parts under the name of "Eric Hope," and also assumes the duties of manager of the enterprise. "The Pigeon House" is the title he has given his

piece, and it shows us lively doings in a Paris restaurant, and introduces plenty of shapely young ladies, who dance and sing choruses energetically. The action has a way of stopping automatically for the rendering of musical numbers, and these, though the score seems curiously reminiscent of other scores, are often tuneful and bright. To Mr. "Eric Hope" and Miss Iris Hoey fall the chief opportunities, but Miss Jane Eyre scores a success in the rôle of a flashy adventuress, and the members of the chorus do not lack vivacity. Such of the Earl of Yarmouth's friends as are tempted to see him in his various capacities of author-composer-manager-actor can count securely in advance on an entertainment that is very far from dull.

"REBELLIOUS SUSAN" AGAIN AT THE CRITERION.

It is so short a while since "The Case of Rebellious Susan" was revived at the Criterion that there is no need to do more than chronicle the fact of the play's reproduction this week and the virtual continuance of its summer's run. Perhaps the second best of all Mr. Jones's comedies, it has the merit, like "The Liars," of fitting both Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore with extremely characteristic and effective parts. The actress is always at her best when, as here, she has to suggest the petulance and frivolity of a spoilt and feather-brained society woman; and Sir Charles, of course, has made a speciality of that sort of *raisonneur* rôle which permits him to assume a manner of commanding authority, and to figure as the adviser and general friend of his stage associates. Both players are as alert and buoyant as though they were new to their tasks, so that the play, too, seems as fresh as ever. Worthy of association with their performances is that of Mr. Sam Sothorn, who acts in the nicest spirit of comedy as Susan's aggrieved husband; while Mr. Alfred Bishop is no less delightful than heretofore in the scene of the Admiral's melting over the sandwiches and the wine. Miss Ellis Jeffreys, Miss Vane Featherstone, Miss Daisy Markham, and Mr. Harcourt Williams complete a good all-round cast.

"THE SINS OF LONDON," AT THE LYCEUM.

The peculiarity of Mr. Walter Melville's new Lyceum melodrama, "The Sins of London," is the number of its villains. There are no fewer than three of them, all villains of the deepest dye; and since it is their habit to soliloquise and confess their wickedness in front of the audience, and indeed not far from their virtuous associates, there is no chance of mistaking their character. But vice is not allowed to have everything its own way in this piece, which is nothing if not moral, and contains characters as extravagantly high-minded as its bad folk are extravagantly perverse. The story in which they figure is full of thrills and excitement, of momentary victories of the forces of evil and hairbreadth escapes of the good hero and heroine—and its only fault, considered as melodrama, consists in Mr. Melville's having been too bounteous with his material. The sins of London, however, as he sees them, seem to be very much like the sins of any other capital, and save for a scene, not too deftly introduced, in which is exposed the "white slave" traffic, the list of crimes covered in his play is easily normal for stage-land—attempted murder, misappropriation of funds, etc. On the other hand, his plot is easily followed, turning as it does on a wicked trustee's scheming to rob his ward and remove her and her faithful lover; and he secures variety in his scenes by showing us a shipwreck and by landing his hero and heroine on a desert island. The drama is spiritedly acted by Mr. Frederick Ross (hero), Miss Amy Brandon Thomas (heroine), Mr. Eric Mayne (chief villain), Miss Auriol Lee (good-hearted adventuress), and Mr. Herbert Williams and Miss Eva Dare (the comic lovers).

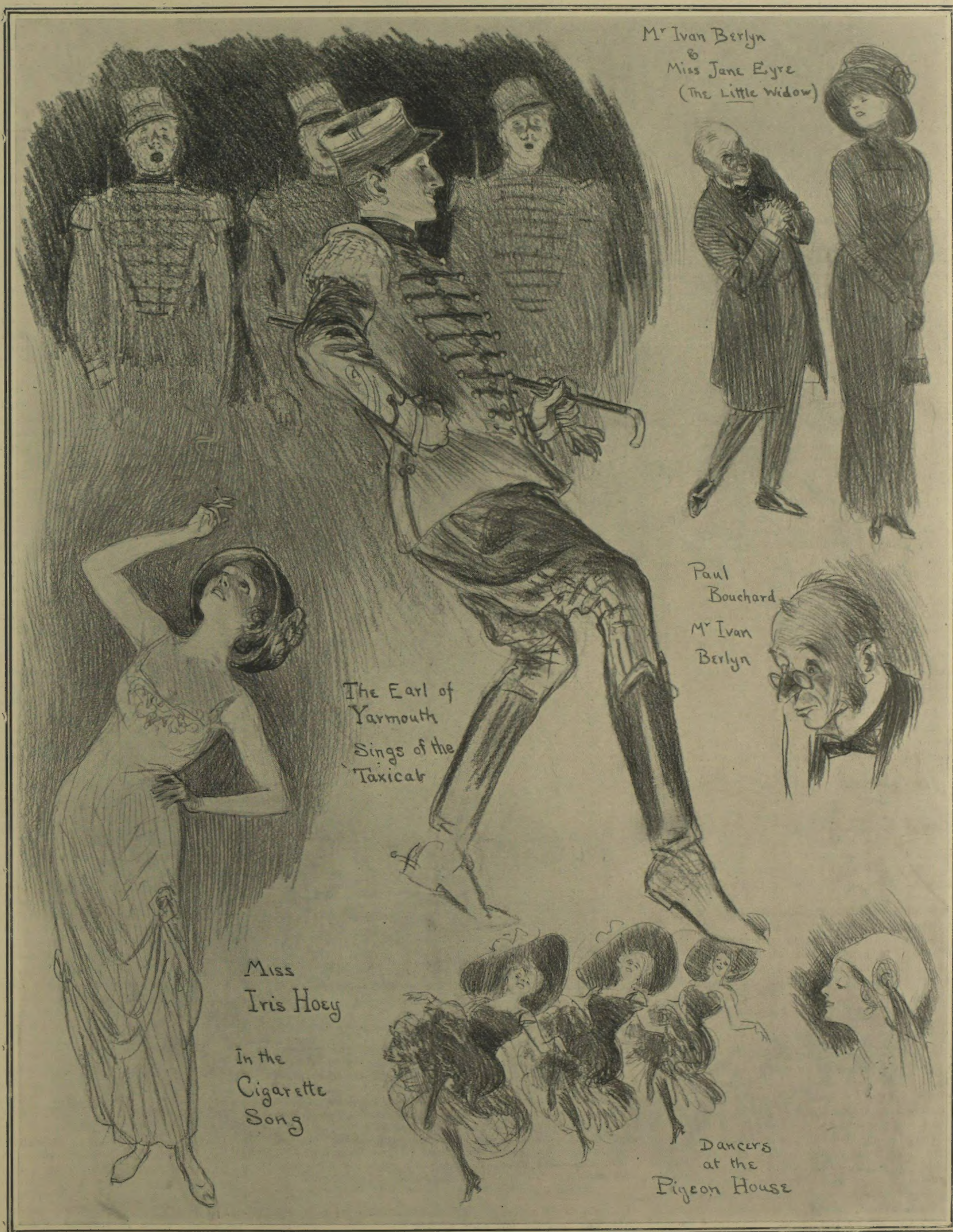
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THE EARL OF YARMOUTH ACTING IN HIS OWN COMEDY WITH MUSIC.



THE MUSICAL PLAY BY LORD HERTFORD'S HEIR: SKETCHES OF LORD YARMOUTH (MR ERIC HOPE) AND OTHERS
IN "THE PIGEON HOUSE." AT THE COURT THEATRE.

"The Pigeon House," a comedy with music, written and composed by the Earl of Yarmouth, eldest son of the Marquess of Hertford, was produced at the Court Theatre on Monday night last for a run of a fortnight. The Earl of Yarmouth figures on the programme as "Mr. Eric Hope," and is his own leading man, playing Victor de Meneval with considerable effect.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE most of us suffer much from having learnt all our lessons in history from those little abridged history-books in use in most public and private schools. These lessons are insufficient—especially when you don't learn them. The latter was indeed my own case; and the little history I know I have picked up since by rambling about in authentic books and countrysides. But the bald summaries of the small history-books still master and, in many cases, mislead us. The root of the difficulty is this: that there are two quite distinct purposes of history; the superior purpose, which is its use for children; and the secondary or inferior purpose, which is its use for historians. The highest and noblest thing that history can be is a good story. Then it appeals to the heroic heart of all generations, the eternal infancy of mankind. Such a story as that of William Tell could literally be told of any epoch; no barbarian implements could be too rude, no scientific instruments could be too elaborate for the pride and terror of the tale. It might be told of the first flint-headed arrow or the last model machine-gun; the point of it is the same: it is as eternal as tyranny and fatherhood. Now, wherever there is this function of the fine story in history we tell it to children only because it is a fine story. David and the cup of water, Regulus and the *atque sciebat*, Jeanne d'Arc kissing the cross of spear-wood, or Nelson shot with all his stars—these stir in every child the ancient heart of his race; and that is all that they need do. Changes of costume and local colour are nothing: it did not matter that in the illustrated Bibles of our youth David was dressed rather like Regulus, in a Roman cuirass and sandals, any more than it mattered that in the illuminated Bibles of the Middle Ages he was dressed rather like Jeanne d'Arc, in a hood or a visored helmet. It will not matter to future ages if the pictures represent Jeanne d'Arc cremated in an asbestos stove or Nelson dying in a top-hat. For the childish and eternal use of history, the history will still be heroic.

But the historians have quite a different business. It is their affair, not merely to remember that humanity has been wise and great, but to understand the special ways in which it has been weak and foolish. Historians have to explain the horrible mystery of how fashions were ever fashionable. They have to analyse that statuesque instinct of the South that moulds the Roman cuirass to the muscles of the human torso, or that element of symbolic extravagance in the later Middle Ages which let loose a menagerie upon breast and casque and shield. They have to explain, as best they can, how anyone ever came to have a top-hat, how anyone ever endured an asbestos stove.

Now the mere tales of the heroes are a part of religious education; they are meant to teach us that we have souls. But the inquiries of the historians into the eccentricities of every epoch are merely a part of political education; they are meant to teach us to avoid certain perils or solve certain problems in the complexity of practical affairs. It is the first duty of a boy to admire the glory of Trafalgar. It is the first duty of a grown man to question its utility. It is one question whether it was a good thing as an episode in the struggle between Pitt and the French Revolution. It is quite another matter that it was certainly a good thing in that immortal struggle between the son of man and all the unclean spirits of sloth and cowardice and despair. For the wisdom of man alters with every age; his prudence has to fit perpetually shifting shapes of inconvenience or dilemma. But his folly is immortal: a fire stolen from heaven.

Now, the little histories that we learnt as children were partly meant simply as inspiring stories. They largely consisted of tales like Alfred and the cakes or Eleanor and the poisoned wound. They ought to have entirely consisted of them. Little children ought to learn nothing but legends; they are the beginnings of all sound morals and manners. I would not be severe on the point: I would not exclude a story solely because it was true. But the essential on which

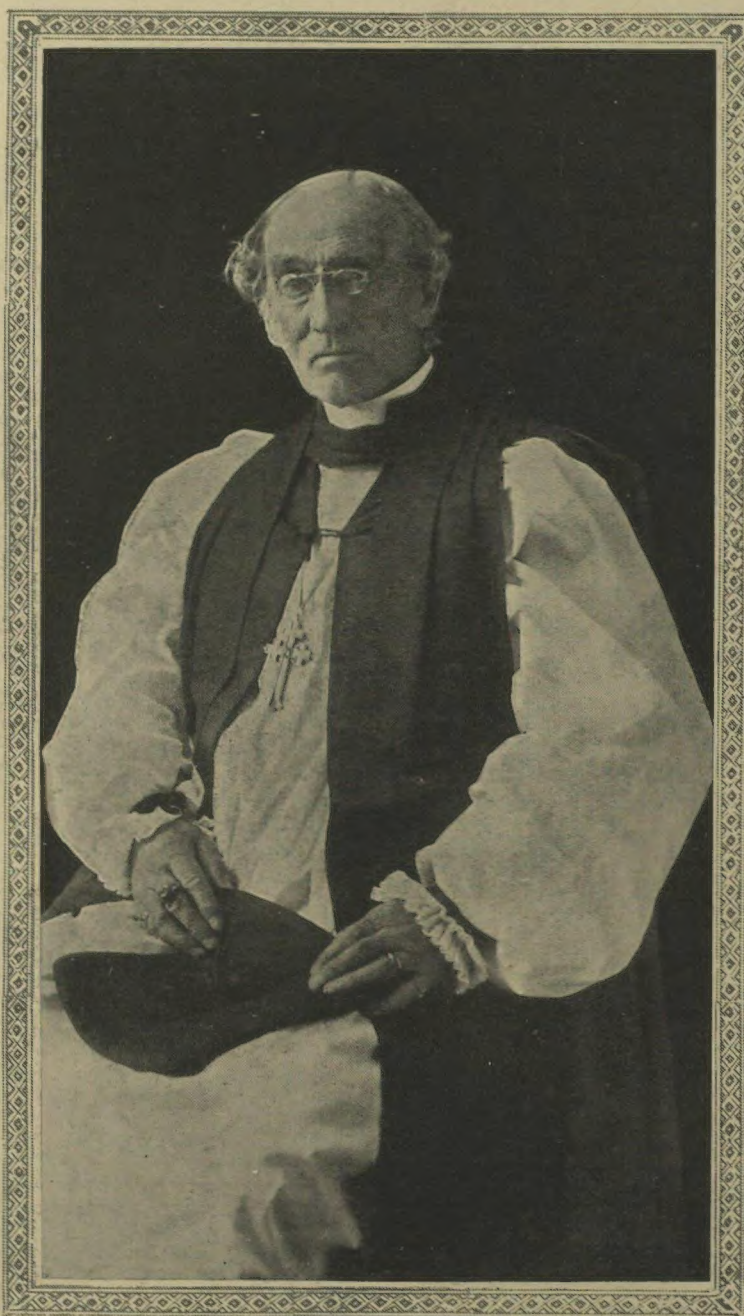
divergence between it and some other community. What is the good of talking about the constitution carefully balanced on three estates to a creature only quite recently balanced on two legs? What is the sense of explaining the Puritan shade of morality to a creature who is still learning with difficulty that there is any morality at all? We may put on one side the possibility that some of us may think the Puritan atmosphere an unpleasant one or the constitution a trifle rickety on its three legs. The general truth remains that we should teach, to the young, men's enduring truths, and let the learned amuse themselves with their passing errors.

It is often said nowadays that in great crises and moral revolutions we need one strong man to decide; but it seems to me that that is exactly when we do not need him. We do not need a great man for a revolution, for a true revolution is a time when all men are great. Where despotism really is successful is in very small matters. Everyone must have noticed how essential a despot is to arranging the things in which everyone is doubtful, because everyone is indifferent: the boats in a water picnic or the seats at a dinner-party. Here the man who knows his own mind is really wanted, for no one else ever thinks his own mind worth knowing. No one knows where to go to precisely, because no one cares where he goes. It is for trivialities that the great tyrant is meant.

But when the depths are stirred in a society, and all men's souls grow taller in a transfiguring anger or desire, then I am by no means so certain that the great man has been a benefit even when he has appeared. I am sure that Cromwell and Napoleon managed the mere pikes and bayonets, boots and knapsacks better than most other people could have managed them. But I am by no means sure that Napoleon gave a better turn to the whole French Revolution. I am by no means so sure that Cromwell has really improved the religion of England.

As it is in politics with the specially potent man, so it is in history with the specially learned. We do not need the learned man to teach us the important things. We all know the important things, though we all violate and neglect them. Gigantic industry, abysmal knowledge, are needed for the discovery of the tiny things—the things that seem hardly worth the trouble. Generally speaking, the ordinary man should be content with the terrible secret that men are men—which is another way of saying that they are brothers. He had better think of Cæsar as a man and not as a Roman, for he will probably think of a Roman as a statue and not as a man. He had better think of Cœur-de-Lion as a man and not as a Crusader, or he will think of him as a stage Crusader. For every man knows the inmost core of every other man. It is the trappings and externals erected for an age and a fashion that are forgotten and unknown. It is all the curtains that are curtained, all the masks that are masked, all the disguises that are

now disguised in dust and featureless decay. But though we cannot reach the outside of history, we all start from the inside. Some day, if I ransack whole libraries, I may know the outermost aspects of King Stephen, and almost see him in his habit as he lived; but the inmost I know already. The symbols are mouldered and the manner of the oath forgotten; the secret society may even be dissolved; but we all know the secret.



AN ARCHBISHOP WHO WAS FORMERLY A CAVALRY OFFICER:
THE LATE MOST REV. WILLIAM DALRYMPLE MACLAGAN.

Dr. MacLagan, who resigned the Archbishopric of York two years ago, at the age of eighty-two, was born at Edinburgh in 1826. His father had been Physician to the Forces in the Peninsular War, and he himself, when twenty-one, entered the Madras Cavalry, and served for three years, retiring in 1849. He then went up to Peterhouse, Cambridge, took a mathematical degree, and was ordained deacon in 1856, priest the year following. After holding curacies at St. Saviour's, Paddington, and St. Stephen's, Marylebone, he became Vicar of Enfield in 1865, Vicar of St. Mary, Newington, in 1869, and in 1875 Vicar of St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington. He was also Honorary Chaplain to Queen Victoria. In 1878 he was appointed Bishop of Lichfield, and was made Archbishop of York in 1891. He was married twice: in 1860 to Miss Sarah Clapham, who died in 1862, and in 1878 to Augusta, daughter of the sixth Viscount Barrington.

I should insist would be, not that the tale must be true, but that the tale must be fine.

The attempts in the little school-histories to introduce older and subtler elements, to talk of the atmosphere of Puritanism or the evolution of our Constitution, is quite irrelevant and vain. It is impossible to convey to a barely breeched imp who does not yet know his own community, the exquisite

THE ARMY GRAND MANŒUVRES: THEIR MORE CURIOUS SIDE.

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1. MECHANICAL POWER FOR THE FORCES: AN ARMY "TRAIN" AND TRACTORS WAITING ORDERS.
2. "PICNICKING" UNDER WAR CONDITIONS: LANCERS SNATCHING A HASTY MEAL EN ROUTE.

3. HOW THE CAMPS ARE LIGHTED: A MOBILE ELECTRIC PLANT FOR PROVIDING POWER AND LIGHT.
4. COOKING WHILE ON THE MARCH: ONE OF THE NEW FIELD OVENS IN WHICH HOT DINNERS ARE PREPARED WHILE THE TROOPS ARE ON THE MOVE.

5. THE HOME OF AN AIR-SCOUT: THE GIBBS AEROPLANE ON ITS WAY TO THE MANŒUVRES UNDER MILITARY ESCORT.
6. VERY NECESSARY WORK: SOLDIERS LOADING UP THE CARTS WITH WATER DRAWN FROM A RUNNING STREAM.

The Army Grand Manœuvres began on Monday last, and have been going on throughout the week. Over 50,000 troops are engaged in them. It is evident that motor-traction is playing a great part; and it would appear at the moment of writing that both dirigibles and aeroplanes will also see service.



GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, K.C.B.,

Appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR J. PICKERSGILL RODGER,

K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast.

Photo. Russell.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS

Personal Notes. Not only in matters of thrift, but also in Parliamentary debate, the late Sir George Bartley,

by Sir Stafford Northcote. The net amount of the National Debt is at present about £700,000,900.

Sir John Jervis, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In taking his seat on the Bench in the High Court, Mr. Banks abandons a large common-law practice. He was called to the Bar in 1878, and his home being in Flintshire, he joined the North Wales and Chester Circuit. In 1899 he became a Benchet of the Inner Temple, and took silk in 1901. In 1906 he unsuccessfully contested the Flint District as a Unionist.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE HOWELL,
The Well-known Labour Politician.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

founder of the National Penny Bank, was a believer in small contributions. He is remembered in the House of Commons, where he sat for twenty-one years (1885 to 1906) in the Conservative ranks, as having advocated the limitation of the length of speeches, and was also distinguished as an opponent of Home Rule, and as one of a small group of pertinacious obstructors when the Home Rule Bill of 1893 was in Committee.

In the foundation of the National Penny Bank, in 1875, he was associated with his father-in-law, the late Sir Henry Cole, Mr. H. N. Hamilton Hoare, and the late Duke of Devonshire. The bank has succeeded admirably in its object of encouraging thrift. Nearly three million accounts have been opened and twenty-one and a-half million deposits made. Sir George received his K.C.B. in 1902. He is succeeded in the management of the Penny Bank by his son, Mr. Douglas Bartley.



Photo. Vandyk.

SIR PERCY FITZPATRICK,

Who Defeated General Botha in the Election at Pretoria.

Fitzpatrick's defeat of General Botha, the Nationalist Premier, in the election for East Pretoria. The figures were 1231 votes against 1136. No one else, it is thought, could have beaten the popular General. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick was born at King William's Town in 1862, his father being an Irishman, and was educated at Downside College, Bath. He went to the Transvaal in 1884. He was with Lord Randolph Churchill on his Mashonaland tour, and in 1892 joined the firm of H. Eckstein and Co., becoming a partner in 1898, and retiring in 1907. He was Hon. Secretary of the Transvaal Reform Committee in 1895-6, and suffered imprisonment under the Kruger régime. In 1902 he became President of the Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines. He is the author of "The Transvaal from Within," written before the war, and of several other books.

Great jubilation was aroused among the South African Unionists by Sir Percy

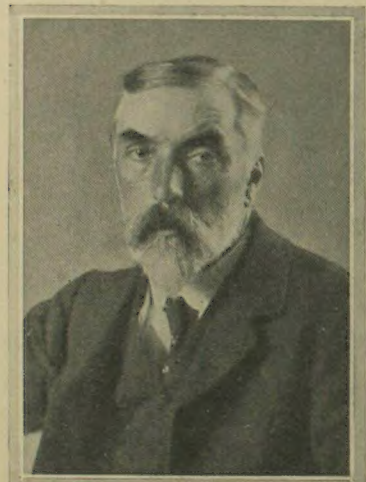


Photo. Barratt.

MR. WILLIAM GIBBS TURPIN,

The New Comptroller-General of the National Debt.

been in Paris since 1903. He was always on the best of terms with the representatives of other nations. He did much to prevent serious results from the Dogger Bank incident, and to forward the subsequent Anglo-Russian rapprochement. In 1907 he presided over the second Hague Conference with great skill, dignity, and tact.

The general control of the National Debt suggests a heavy burden for one man's shoulders; and, in fact, the task probably does weigh more heavily upon the Comptroller-General of the National Debt than the debt itself does on the nation which contracted it. Mr. W. G. Turpin has now succeeded to the office on the retirement of Sir George Hervey, having previously been Assistant Comptroller. The National Debt Commissioners were appointed in 1786. In 1875 the new Sinking Fund was set up



Photo. Ambler.

MR. J. CUMING WALTERS,

The Prospective President of the Dickens Fellowship.

It is, of course, mainly the cost of wars that has brought it to these colossal proportions.

Mr. John Cuming Walters, Editor of the *Manchester City News*, should make an admirable President of the Dickens Fellowship, for he is full of zeal and good works in just that kind of social activity which the Fellowship was established to promote. To quote the "Literary Year-Book," the Society was "founded in 1902 to encourage good feeling, on Dickensian principles, among the members, and to take such measures as may be expedient to remedy or ameliorate those social evils which would have appealed to the heart of Charles Dickens." The Fellowship has over fourteen thousand members, and its own monthly magazine, the *Dickensian*. A series of articles by Mr. Walters, called "Scenes in Slumland," contributed to the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, led to municipal improvements in housing and sanitation in that city. He has written several books on literary and topographical subjects, including "Clues to Dickens' 'Mystery of Edwin Drood.'"

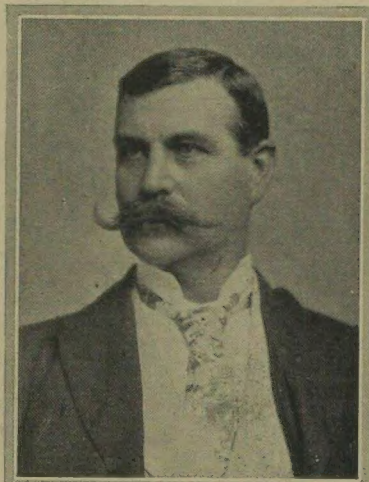


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. W. CLARK COWIE,

Chairman and Managing Director of the British North Borneo Company.

Among modern British Empire-builders an honourable place is due to the late Mr. William Clark Cowie, who died a few days ago at Bad Nauheim. Mr. Cowie was the Chairman and Managing Director of the British North Borneo Company, and it was mainly due to his efforts that British North Borneo was added to the King's dominions. He has described the stirring part he took in the events that led up to it in a very interesting pamphlet issued by the company. "I had already," he writes — that is, in 1880 — "been about ten years in the Far East, three of which had been spent in directing the blockade operations . . . which led to North Borneo becoming a British Colony."

Mr. Cowie has also left an interesting diary of his mission to Borneo in 1897, in which, speaking of the prospects of the colony, he writes: "After a lapse of nine years, I am more enthusiastic than ever."

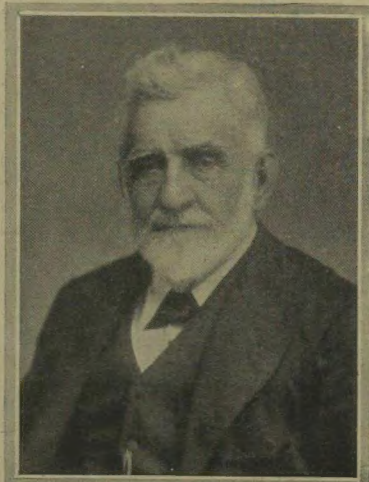


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. HORMUZD RASSAM,

The Well-known Assyriologist and Political Agent.

No man of any imagination who, like the late Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, was born on or near the site of ancient Nineveh, could very well help becoming an archæologist. Mr. Rassam was born at Mosul in 1826, and about 1845 was selected to assist Sir (then Mr.) A. H. Layard in his Assyrian researches on behalf of the British Museum. Mr. Rassam did brilliant excavation work at Nineveh and Babylon. Later, he became Assistant Political Agent at Aden, and in 1861 he represented the British Government at Muscat during its disturbance with Zanzibar. The most eventful episode in his career was his mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia in 1864 and 1866, when he was imprisoned, with other British subjects, at Magdala, and only released on the appearance of the British troops before that city on April 11, 1868. On April 13 the fortress was stormed,

[Continued overleaf.]

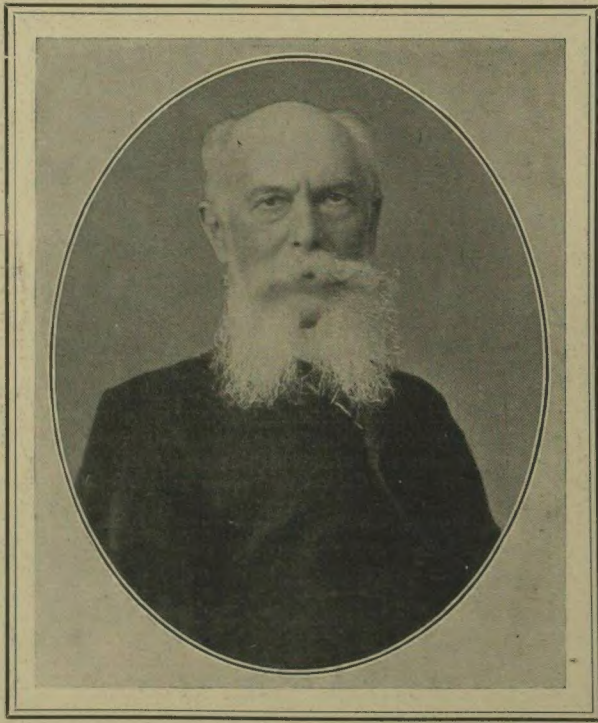


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE M. NELIDOFF,

The Eminent Russian Diplomatist, and Ambassador in Paris.

Legal honours are more or less hereditary in the family of the new Judge, Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C.

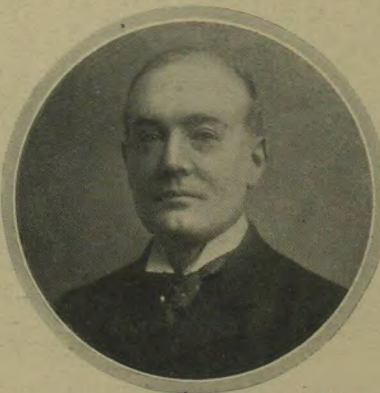


Photo. Russell.

MR. JOHN ELDON BANKES, K.C.,

Who has been Appointed a Justice of the High Court.

He is a great-grandson of the first Lord Eldon, and a grandson, on the maternal side, of

Queen Alexandra on her Way to her Native Land: Her Majesty in Dundee.



AFTER SHE HAD TAKEN LEAVE OF THE KING AND QUEEN: QUEEN ALEXANDRA EMBARKING FOR COPENHAGEN.

On Monday last Queen Alexandra brought to a close her visit to the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife, and travelled by special train from Ballater to Dundee, en route to Copenhagen. On her way to Ballater Station, to which she was accompanied by the King, her Majesty broke her journey to take leave of the Queen and the young Princes at Balmoral. At Dundee, her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Victoria, embarked without delay on the "Victoria and Albert."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY VALENTINE.]

The New British Section at the Brussels Exhibition: King Albert Declaring it Open.



ACKNOWLEDGING AN "INCOMPARABLE 'TOUR-DE-FORCE'": THE KING OF THE BELGIANS INAUGURATING THE NEW BRITISH SECTION OF THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

The King of the Belgians opened, on Monday last, the new British Section of the Brussels Exhibition, built to take the place of that burnt in the great fire. In the course of his speech, his Majesty said: "In setting to work again immediately, gentlemen of the committee, you and your devoted helpers have achieved an incomparable 'tour-de-force.' Thanks to you, and to the British authorities, to whom I am happy to offer the expression of my gratitude, the British Section is reconstituted. Your high courage has added a new element of attraction to our vast enterprise, and you have given to us Belgians a new testimony of friendship, which we shall never forget"—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

and the next day the King shot himself. In 1877 Mr. Rassam was sent on a mission to Asiatic Turkey to inquire into the condition of the Christian communities.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, who has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar in succession to the late Sir F. W. Forestier-Walker, is the youngest General in the Army, and at the same time one of the most brilliant and popular. He attained that rank about five years ago, and now he is only fifty-four. He joined the King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment as Lieutenant in 1874, and became Major of his regiment in 1892. He was Lord Kitchener's right-hand man in the long and trying Sudan campaign which led up to the victory at Omdurman in 1898, and he also greatly distinguished himself in the South African War. He was Chief of Staff to Sir George White in the siege of Ladysmith, and subsequently commanded the Tenth Division. In 1901 he was appointed to the Scottish command, and two years later, under his old chief, Lord Kitchener, he became General Officer Commanding the Southern Army in India.

West Africa and the Civil Service have lost a valuable public servant in Sir John Pickersgill Rodger, Governor of the Gold Coast, who died in London on Monday just after his arrival from Africa. In administering a country where sanitation is of vital importance, he devoted his energies to bringing about improvements in that respect, and also in the matter of transport. Among other undertakings which he inaugurated are the harbour and water-works at Accra and the railway from that town to the cocoa district of the Gold Coast hinterland. Before his appointment to the Gold Coast in 1903, he had been successively, since 1882, Chief Magistrate and Commissioner of Lands in Selangor, and British Resident in Pahang, Selangor, and Perak.

It is on record that the late Mr. George Howell, in his youth, had a three-fold ambition—to sit in Parliament, to write a book, and to speak in Exeter Hall; all of which he succeeded in realising. Some few years ago he was a well-known figure in Labour politics. At the age of twenty-seven (in 1860) he joined the Chartist Association, and became the first secretary of the London Trades Congress, retaining that position until 1876. He was elected to Parliament, as a Radical Labour member for North-East Bethnal Green, in 1885, and sat for that division for ten years. In 1895 he was defeated by Sir M. Bohnagregree. He was subsequently compelled to give up active political work owing to failing eyesight, and his friends combined to purchase him an annuity. His fine collection of books on economics was bought and placed in a public institution. He himself wrote several treatises on labour problems.

In his pastoral administration, the late Archbishop MacLagan retained to some extent the ideas of discipline he had acquired in the Army. After the Lambeth Conference, clergy in his diocese who disobeyed him in matters of doctrine or ceremonial were told that he would not visit them or confirm in their churches, and would closely examine the orthodoxy of their candidates for confirmation. He also issued strict regulations as to the preaching

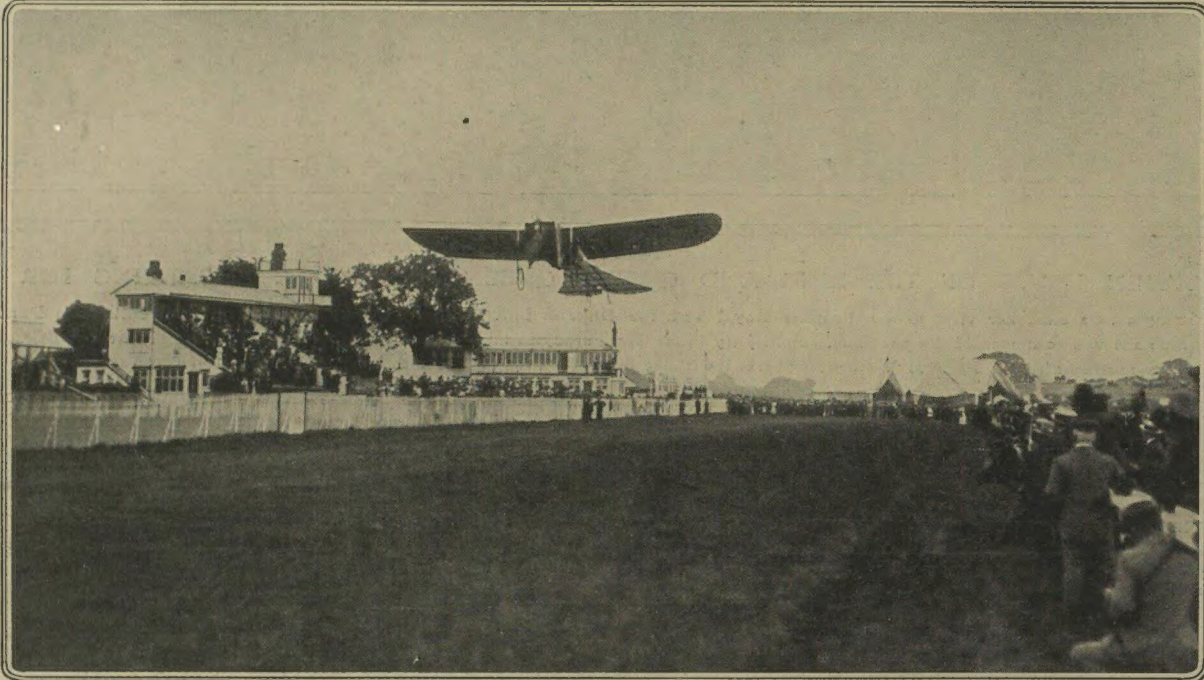
of curates. A curate was only allowed to write his own sermon twice a month, and had to submit it first to the Archbishop. At other times he had to select a homily sanctioned by the Archbishop. Such a curb on the mouths of



MINUS THE DEMI-KANGAROO! THE COAT OF ARMS FOR THE STATE OF VICTORIA APPROVED BY THE KING.

When it was announced that the King had approved a coat of arms for the State of Victoria, it was said that one of the features of this was "a demi-kangaroo holding an imperial crown in its paws." This, it will be seen, is not the case.

curates might, in some cases, be a boon to a congregation, but it must have had a deterrent effect on originality and fervour.



FOLKESTONE'S FIRST AVIATION MEETING: MR. MOISANT, MAKER OF THE FLIGHT FROM PARIS TO LONDON WITH A PASSENGER, FLYING OVER THE RACE-COURSE.

At Folkestone, Mr. Moisant used the two-seated Blériot monoplane on which he made the flight from Paris to London which began so successfully and ended with so many mishaps. On the first day, he took Captain Horden, of the Royal Engineers, as a passenger during a five miles' flight. The machine was in the air on this occasion for five minutes.

South African Elections.

led by General doubtedly of a ter, and it is to General Botha's tion of using stamp out raci-

At present the line of cleavage between the two chief parties in South Africa—the Unionists, headed by Dr. Jameson; and the Nationalists,

Botha, is un-racial charac- be hoped that declared inten- every effort to alism will have

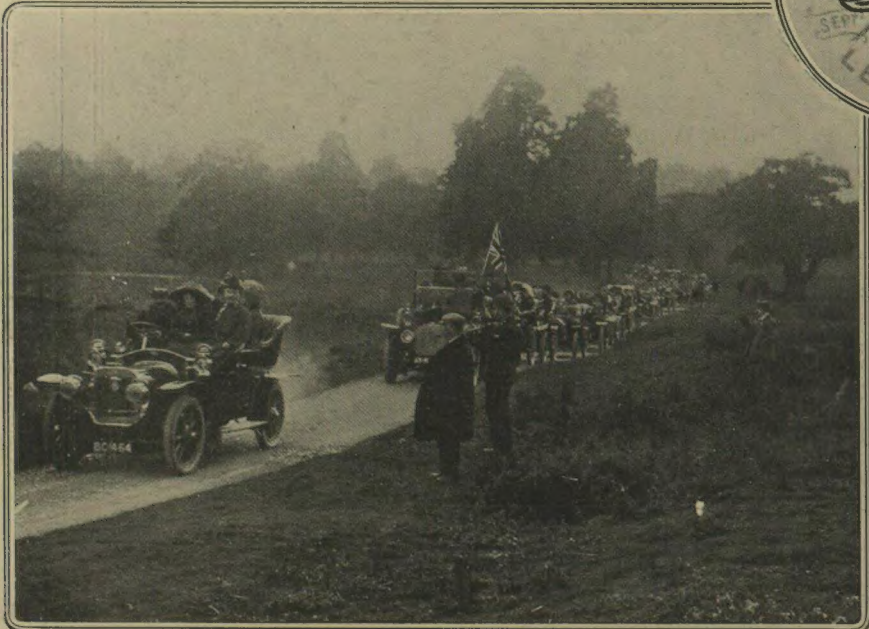
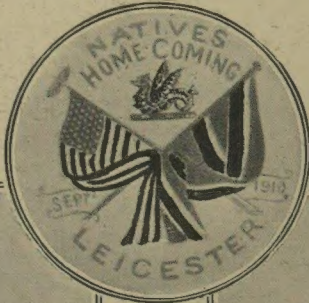
a practical effect before long. The results of the elections so far have been extremely satisfactory to the Unionists, whose strength has been shown to be greater than was anticipated; and their defeat of three Ministers—General Botha himself (the Premier), the Minister of Commerce (Mr. Moor), and the Treasurer (Mr. Hull)—has been particularly encouraging to the Opposition. Early in the elections it was prophesied that the result would give General Botha (should he adhere to his decision to retain the Premiership, which, at the time of writing, is uncertain) a majority of about thirteen over all other parties in a house of 121 members, the number of Unionists being expected to reach some thirty-eight. The remainder is made up of Labour members and Independents from Natal, whose representatives, it has been said, may play a part in the Union Parliament somewhat analogous to that of the Irish Party in the House of Commons. When the new South African Parliament gets to work, no doubt other lines of division besides those of nationality will show themselves. The most hopeful sign for the ultimate fusion of racial interests is to be found in the personal sympathy between Dr. Jameson and General Botha, and the expressed purpose of the former to support the Prime Minister in all that may tend to obliterate racial antagonism in South Africa.

The Transalpine Aeroplane Flight.

On another page we give a bird's-eye view of the route over the Simplon Pass, chosen for the aeroplane flight across the Alps. The airmen who assembled at Brieg for the daring contest included MM. Chavez, Weymann, Wienziens, and Paillette. On Monday M. Chavez and M. Weymann both went up, but the weather conditions were unfavourable and they did not attempt the great

Transalpine flight. M. Chavez rose over six thousand feet, and the anxious spectators watched him disappear among the misty peaks. But presently he descended at Briegersberg, having encountered a strong wind and seen dense clouds ahead over the Simplon. M. Weymann ascended to about fifteen hundred feet, and came down shortly afterwards at the point where he started. The intense anxiety of the spectators was thus relieved. M. Chavez had put on a padded suit and helmet of a kind such as we illustrate elsewhere in this Number. On Tuesday the weather was still worse, and the attempt had to be again postponed. M. Taddeoli, of Geneva, flew above Brieg and the Rhone valley to a height of about 1200 feet, meeting severe eddies of wind, but landing safely. M. Weymann also made two experimental flights. A mountainous region is particularly dangerous for aviation, because of the sudden gusts of wind which sweep round the peaks as they do round

street corners. Moreover the mountains are subject to sudden temporary storms, which sometimes break out unexpectedly even in fine weather. On his descent after his first attempt, on Monday, M. Chavez said that he had never before been so shaken by fierce gusts of wind, and that at times he could not keep his seat. All these considerations tended to create in the minds of the spectators and the public generally a feeling of uneasiness.



CARS CONTAINING "OLD CITIZENS" OF LEICESTER LEAVING BRADGATE PARK.



A GROUP OF THE "OLD CITIZENS" OF LEICESTER WHO ARE NOW VISITING THAT TOWN.

"HOME-COMING WEEK" AT LEICESTER: "OLD CITIZENS" OF THE TOWN VISIT THE PLACE ONCE AGAIN.

"Home-coming week" began at Leicester on Monday last, and many "old citizens" of the town from all parts of the world came back to it for a time. One of the first ceremonies took place when Mr. Henry Hill, of Milwaukee, the American organiser of the celebrations, presented his credentials to the Mayor of Leicester. At the top of the two large photographs is shown the badge worn by those taking part in the festival.

KILLED BY CURIOSITY: HUNTING "BANJO-PLAYING" BIRDS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY JEFFREY SILANT.



ATTRACTING THE FUTURE "BAG" BY WAVING HIS HAT ON HIS FOOT: A STOCKMAN LURING EMUS TOWARDS HIM.

It is said that emus are rapidly becoming extinct, and in Australia there are heavy fines in store for those found killing them. In some districts, however, they are present in sufficient numbers to be reckoned a pest. On cold winter mornings they will race about among the ewes and lambs, causing considerable damage. They have also a habit of running into wire fences ("playing the banjo," the Boundary-riders call this) and breaking them. In these districts, the Boundary-riders kill the birds and smash their eggs whenever possible. Curiosity is the emu's besetting sin, and knowledge of this is used to attract him to his death. In our illustration, a stockman, armed with a repeating Winchester, is waving his legs in the air, his hat on one of his feet, to attract the birds, who are coming towards him to investigate. So soon as a sufficient number have been lured to the spot, the man begins to shoot, and if he is lucky he will bag several before they have contrived to run out of range.

SCIENCE AND

NATURAL HISTORY



The Horoscope.

XVIth cent.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE ADVANCE OF HEALING.

I HAVE been reading a highly instructive article in *Harper's*, written by

Dr. W. W. Keen, a distinguished American surgeon, on "The New Surgery." The paper, in addition to its own intrinsic interest, is of importance because it reviews with skill the advances—some of them marvellous, and all of them admirable—which have marked the last quarter of a century or so in the history of the healing art. I am of an age from whose standpoint I can personally review this particular field. I have lived through years which have seen old views and practices go by the board, to be supplanted by new and more scientific procedures. Surgery, of course, deals very directly with human ailments and accidents. It puts forth its hand to set bones, to remove diseased structures, and to replace damaged parts by deft methods. It is the sphere of the practical man who touches, and feels, and sees, and acts accordingly in ridding us of our troubles. The physician is on a different plane. He has often to diagnose in the dark. He has to interpret what his stethoscope and his thermometer and his tests offer for criticism. He deals with ailments which may affect the whole frame, and work subtle mischief throughout the body.

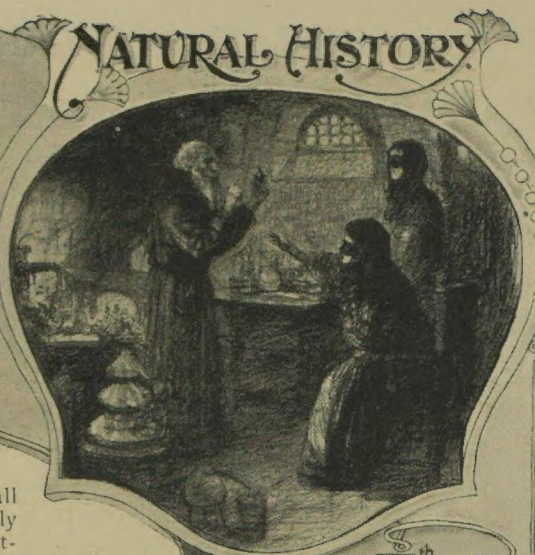
So far, the surgeon has the advantage of being first hand, so to speak, in his work; the physician is an interpreter, the surgeon is the handicraftsman. But research and inquiry have not left medicine behind. Surgery has invaded the province of the physician, it is true, but, as often as not, the surgeon operates because the physician has discovered the need therefor, and both depend largely on physiological investigation for the common advance of their arts. Without the aid of the laboratory, the chemist's help, and the microscopist's assistance, the new surgery and the new medicine would alike be non-existent. This is only another testimony to the truth of the saying that advance in any one department of science is impossible without commensurate progress in allied branches. Dr. Keen gives a very thorough and systematic account of the various lines of progress which have marked the rise of the new surgery. Looking back over the past, I can remember the days, for example, when it was regarded as a kind of surgical sacrilege to touch the lining membrane of the body's cavity—the peritoneum, to wit. It was looked upon as a singularly irritable membrane, ready to light up into inflammation on the merest touch. Hence, operation for the relief of conditions in which this structure was involved was regarded practically as unjustifiable. How many deaths lie at the door of a past ignorance for which nobody could be blamed? To-day this very membrane is handled freely and without fear, and so we find operative procedures rendered possible which save many a sufferer from prematurely entering the Valley of the Shadow.



Photo. Dérens.

THE CARVEL IN WHICH CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS SAILED TO THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA—IN MINIATURE.

This model of the carvel in which Christopher Columbus set out on the 3rd of August, 1492, for the adventurous voyage that led to the discovery of America, is in the possession of France.



The Love Philtre.

XVIIth cent.

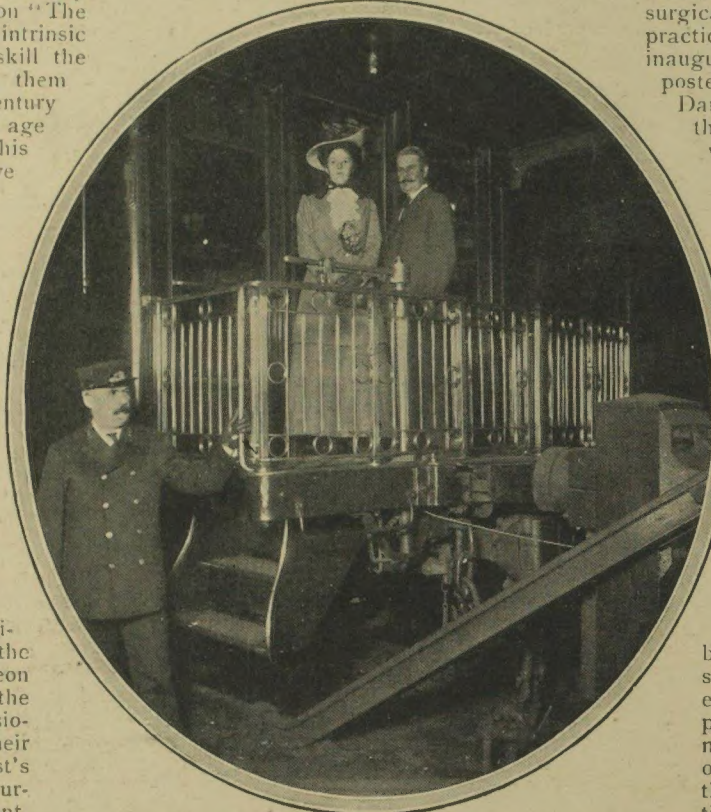
Over all this truly humanitarian work one piece of research throws its beneficent influence, and, indeed, served to render possible the surgical achievements chronicled to-day. This was the practical application to surgery of the germ theory—a work inaugurated by Lord Lister, whose name will descend to posterity in the distinguished company of Newton and Darwin. His research was no less epoch-making than theirs. It revealed a new conception of the healing art which has extended far beyond the surgeon's room, and has influenced medicine at large. To keep germs out of wounds is to save pain, suffering, and very obvious risk of a fatal issue. When germs are so barred, the gravest work of the surgeon becomes not only possible, but attended by success. In days of old we used to speak of "pyæmia" and "surgical fever" when cases went to the bad after operation. It was left for Lister to show that these terms really implied infection of wounds, and that, given the prevention of the infection, all would be well. It all seems simple enough nowadays to teach and practise these things. As in the case of so many other discoveries where genius sees meanings that escape the ordinary mind, we are all apt to ask "why nobody thought of that before?"

With dexterity in operating has become associated the use of special instruments and appliances that powerfully assist the surgeon in his work. For example, a late invention of great service is that which takes the form of an apparatus whereby a foreign body which has passed into the lung can actually be seen, its position located, and its extraction rendered easy. The lay mind can well appreciate what the presence of something in the lung may mean, but it may fail to realise that in former days only a serious operation could effect removal, and when this failed the sufferer was apt to die from pneumonia of a particular type.

Heart and brain, organs formerly esteemed beyond the power of surgery to deal with, are now treated for diseases and accidents with success. It is probable that in a few years even aneurism of the great vessels near the heart, a very serious trouble indeed, and one liable to produce suddenly a fatal issue, may come more successfully than now within the province of the operator, and in stoppage of the vessels by clots, a fatal occurrence as things are, there is a likelihood of surgical procedure being successful in rescuing patients from the very jaws of death.

For all these things there is need for us surely to express gratitude and satisfaction—the science which discovers the possibilities of operation, and satisfaction that the fight against disease progresses so strongly and well. Of old, men exulted in the victories of arms, lauded the conqueror with plaudits, and rewarded him greatly. To-day, the victories of science are surely more worthy of our esteem and acknowledgment. Well may we say here, "Let us rejoice." —

ANDREW WILSON.



AN EXPRESS TRAIN FROM WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO TELEPHONE: THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED CONNECTED UP WITH A BUFFER.

While the Twentieth Century Limited, the famous American express, is in the South Station at Boston, Massachusetts, it is possible to telephone from the train. A flexible cord connects the saloon with a telephone plug in the buffers at the end of the track. Short or long-distance calls can be made.



WIRELESS TELEPHONY FROM MOVING TRAINS: THE RAILOPHONE—HOW IT IS USED.

The railophone, the invention of Mr. Hans von Kramer, is designed to enable travellers to telephone from either a train in motion or a stationary train, and to receive telephone messages while on the train. "The principle applied is that of induction, emanating from large wire frames of special construction, which are suspended from the bottom of a railway coach near the track. From the frames, the terminals of which are connected to telephone instruments placed in a sound-proof box on the train, electrical impulses are induced in a stationary wire fixed between the track-rails on which the train travels. One wire being laid on the 'up,' and a similar wire being laid on the 'down' track. The ends of these two stationary wires are connected up either to the telephone apparatus at the railway terminus or to an intermediate station between the termini. The messages received from the train are telephoned or telegraphed by the railway company to their destination, or, vice-versa, communicated to the passengers on the train." The London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company have decided to equip their "Southern Belle" train with a railophone installation.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. H. ROBINSON.

FLIGHT OVER THE MOUNTAIN-TOPS: THE TRANS-ALPINE RACE FOR AIRMEN.



CHOSEN TO BE THE SCENE OF A GREAT AEROPLANE CONTEST OVER THE ALPS: THE COURSE FOR THE RACE FROM BRIEG, OVER THE SIMPLON PASS, TO MILAN.

Without doubt, the most sensational and the most dangerous competition ever organised for airmen was that arranged to take place over a course from Brieg, over the Simplon Pass and the mountains, to Milan. The airmen who were chosen to compete must have known that whenever they attempted to make the Trans-Alpine flight they would take their lives in their hands; must have known that they would have to contend with great cold and with unknown atmospheric disturbances, eddies, and whirlwinds. As Señor Chavez had it: "Taking two hours as the time for the journey, the stakes were £1500 an hour—or death." It need not be said

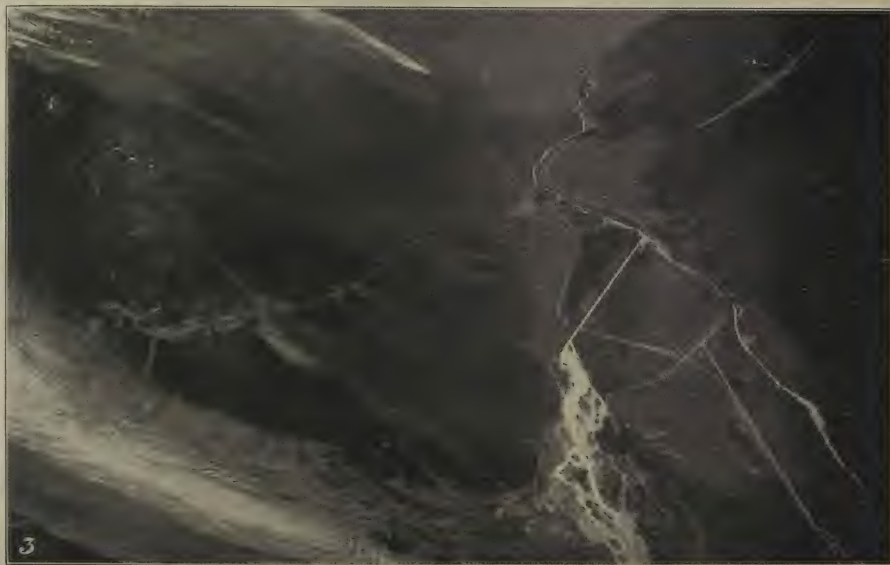
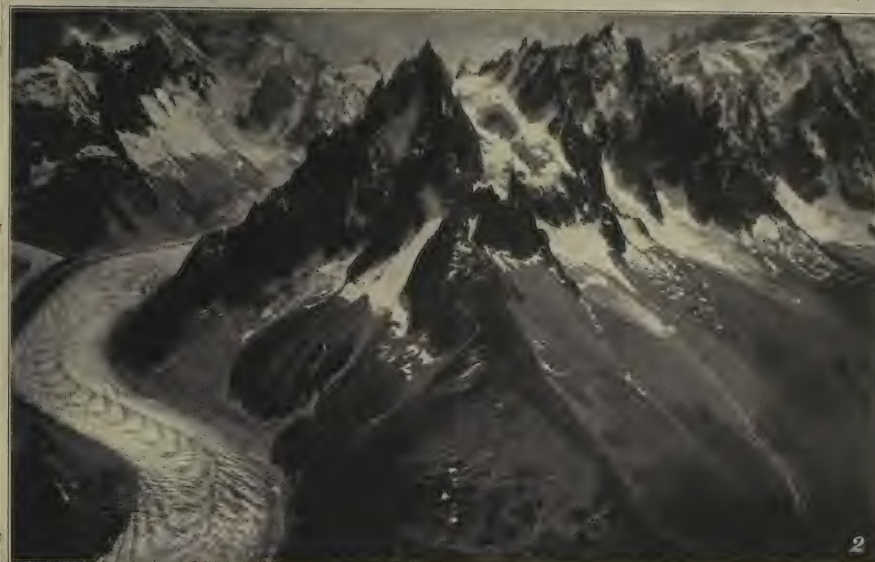
that it was arranged that the greatest precautions should be taken, and it was decided that the Simplon Pass should be cleared of traffic so soon as any airman should start, that a motor-ambulance might dash along it at full speed. To guide the airmen, it was arranged to spread thirty-feet-long sheets of linen to mark the way, and also to burn pitch, that dense pillars of smoke might rise in the air and act as guides. The full distance of the flight was fixed at ninety miles; the time-limit at twenty-four hours. Brieg is a Swiss village in the Canton of Valais, at the foot of the road leading over the Simplon Pass.

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM MID-AIR:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

THE ALPS "TAKEN" FROM ABOVE.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SPELTERINI.



1. THE BALFRIN GLACIER, THE STRAHLHORN (15,750 FEET), THE MISCHABELHORNER (14,750 FEET), THE ULRICHSHORN (12,890 FEET), THE SÜD-LENZSPITZE (14,108 FEET), NADLGRAT, AND THE RIED GLACIER.

3. THE MER DE GLACE, MONTANVERT, THE VALLEY OF CHAMONIX, THE ARVE, CHAMONIX, THE ARVEYRON, LES BOIS, AND LES TINES RAILWAY STATION.

2. THE MER DE GLACE, THE GLACIER DE LESCHAUX, THE GLACIER DU GÉANT, THE AIGUILLE DU GÉANT (15,170 FEET), THE AIGUILLE DES GRANDS-CHARMOZ (11,390 FEET), THE AIGUILLE DE BLAITIÈRE (11,506 FEET), AND MONT BLANC DU TACUL (15,940 FEET).

4. THE GLACIER DU TRIENT, THE NORTHERNMOST GLACIER OF THE MONT BLANC RANGE; THE PLATEAU DU TRIENT, TÊTE BISEIX (11,520 FEET), THE AIGUILLE D'ARGENTIÈRE (12,810 FEET), AND THE SALINAZ PASS.

At the moment, when the Trans-Alpine aeroplane race from Brieg to Milan is being so much discussed, these remarkable photographs of the Alps seen from above should

be of more than passing interest. They were taken by Captain Edward Spelterini on the occasion of one of his extraordinary balloon flights over the mountains.

Art, Music,

& the Drama.



CHARLES F. ANLEY'S CIMAQUE'S STUDIO



Photo. Sport and General.

WINNER OF THE PEDAL HARP COMPETITION AT THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD: MISS NANCY MORGAN.



CHARLES F. ANLEY'S CIMAQUE'S STUDIO

ART NOTES.

FOR a few years the pre-Raphaelite brethren practised a true pre-Raphaelitism, proving in such works as "Christ in the House of His Parents," "The Girlhood of the Virgin," and "The Christian Missionary," that they were intent upon the innocence and light of the Primitives. Who were their Masters? It is doubtful if the English pre-Raphaelites had so much as heard of Piero della Francesca in 1848, at which time Botticelli had hardly been discovered, and Correggio was more popular than Carpaccio. Holman-Hunt has told us that during his Academy studentship Fra Angelico, and even Donatello and Della Robbia, of whose *bambini* reproductions now sell for sixpence, were no more than names in books.



AUTHOR OF THE WINNING POEM AT THE EISTEDDFOD: THE REV. CRWYS WILLIAMS, THE CROWNED BARD.

wonderful" pictures by Delaroche, two by Robert-Fleury, one by Ingres, and one by Hesse. He explains that he can mark Scheffer only "very good," because he had not yet seen any of his best works.

The wonder is that, fresh from Scheffer, he found it in his heart so to abuse Correggio, Rubens, and Giulio Romano in the Louvre. But even while he was agog with Delaroche and Flandrin, he had made quite sure of his dislike of the Dark Ages of the late Renaissance—

Meanwhile Hunt and myself race at full speed, Along the Louvre and yawn from school to school.

is the word he sent home to Mr. William Rossetti. That yawn has spread; we have all grown weary before Sebastian del Piombo. What we now wonder at is that Rossetti made so few discoveries among the earlier masters. The Brotherhood admired Gozzoli and Van Eyck, Rossetti wrote a sonnet to the "Venetian Pastoral," and for Mantegna's "Allegory"; Angelico was described as a "real stunner"; and there, apart from the modern Frenchmen, the list of admirations of 1848 is almost at an end.

The Brotherhood's condemnation of the black, post-Raphaelite masters was not so new as to excuse the inconsistent and haphazard nature of their likes and dislikes. Ruskin

The list of the pre-Raphaelite masters whose works form a working basis for the English pre-Raphaelites, is extraordinarily meagre. A book of engravings after Benozzo Gozzoli bulks large in the history of their origins. To-day no man is allowed an opinion on that painter until he has been to Pisa and S. Gimignano. In the list of immortals drawn up by Rossetti at one of the early meetings of the Brotherhood as a rough statement of faith, Giovanni Bellini and Fra Angelico are named, but neither Giotto nor Masaccio. The masters labelled "stunning" by Rossetti during his visit to Paris with Holman-Hunt in 1849, the year after the founding of the Brotherhood, make a strange company. In the Luxembourg, he found two "really



Photo. Sport and General.

"THE MAN FROM MEXICO," AT THE STRAND: MR. STANLEY COOKE AS BENJAMIN FITZHUGH AND MR. KINSEY PEILE AS THE DILETTANTE WARDEN.

"The Man from Mexico," produced at the Strand the other day, is a romping farce, and promises to meet with much success. The burden of work falls upon Mr. Stanley Cooke, who acquits himself most amusingly.

writes Rossetti, when he read, just before the P.R.B. was formed, Houghton's life of the poet; "and he says in one place, to my great delight, that, having just looked over a portfolio of the first and second schools of Italian painting, he has come to the conclusion that the early man surpassed even Raphael himself."—E. M.



Photo. Central News.

REHEARSING "THE MAN FROM THE SEA": MR. ROBERT LORAINE (THE ACTOR-AIRMAN), WITH MISS NINA BOUCAULT AND MISS BERYL FABER.

Mr. W. J. Locke's new play, "The Man from the Sea," was produced at the Queen's on Tuesday last. Mr. Robert Lorraine plays Jan Reider; Miss Nina Boucicault (shown on the left of the photograph), Marion Lee; and Miss Beryl Faber, Daphne Averill.

MUSIC.

PROMENADE Concerts still flourish at the Queen's Hall, where one finds a programme that embraces old work and new, brings forward plenty of new music, some of considerable charm, helps young singers and players to make their debut, and finds a very large and appreciative audience. Coming events begin to cast their shadows upon the Hall. Mr. Backhaus, whose gifts seem to command a great following, is to give his only recital this season on Saturday next; Kubelik will play on Oct. 6, and will make no further appearance during the autumn. Under these circumstances one could wish that he had chosen some other work than the Max Bruch Concerto in G minor, to place side by side with Tchaikovsky's Concerto in D major. Max Bruch is so much better than his tiresome, showy violin concerti that it is a pity for his better work to be ignored and his concerti to be performed upon every possible occasion. On the Wednesday following Kubelik's appearance the ever-welcome Pachmann will give a recital.

On Saturday night next Mr. Beecham will face the music. His programme for the opening week of the autumn season at Covent Garden is very ambitious, including "Tietland," "Hamlet," "Elektra," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan." The Friday night being given to the first Fancy Dress Ball of the autumn, no opera can be performed, and we are left wondering whether Mr. Beecham will be content to devote the day to rehearsals, or whether he will hire the Queen's Hall and give an orchestral concert in afternoon or evening. The shock of a compulsory holiday, even though it last but a few hours, must be very hard to bear.



Photo. Sport and General.

WINNER OF THE CONTRALTO SOLO COMPETITION AT THE EISTEDDFOD: MISS MAGGIE JONES, OF PWLLHELI.

"Hamlet" will be unfamiliar to most English opera-goers, unless they are in the habit of crossing the Channel. The writer, though a constant visitor to Covent Garden since the days of the late Augustus Harris, has only heard "Hamlet" in the Paris Opera-house. Ambroise Thomas, the composer, who died in Paris at a very advanced age some dozen years ago, was in many ways a remarkable man. Perhaps his most popular work is "Mignon," of which he lived to see the thousandth performance; but "Hamlet" (1868) and "Francesca da Rimini" (1882) are undoubtedly his most important compositions; in the former opera the leading rôle is written for a baritone. M. Thomas succeeded Auber as director of the Paris Conservatoire, so that he exercised great influence in the musical world, and the revival of his "Hamlet" in London is the more welcome because the composer has been rather overlooked on our side of the Channel. Selections from "Mignon" and "Raymond" are the common property of orchestras, but they do less than justice to the wide range of the composer's gifts. Moreover, he was a great teacher, and has left his mark upon the generation that was arriving when the season of his activity was drawing to a close.

MATTERS ECCLESIASTICAL: CONCERNING A SPIRE AND A "LOURDES."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. BEING REPAIRED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 600 YEARS: AT WORK ON THE FAMOUS SPIRE OF BARNSTAPLE'S ANCIENT CHURCH.

2. THE ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO THE "ENGLISH LOURDES": PRAYING IN THE GROTTO AT SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE.

3. HOW THE STEEPLE OF BARNSTAPLE CHURCH IS KEPT IN REPAIR: THE RHYMING APPEAL FOR FUNDS, OVER AN OLD LEADEN COFFER.

The fine steeple of Barnstaple's ancient church is under repair for the first time in 600 years. The special rhymed appeal for help, which has its place over an old leaden coffer, is particularly interesting, especially that part which, referring to the steeple, reads: "The storms and the racket Of centuries six Have worn out its jacket; Repairs we must fix. Your help we require To patch up our spire." It is to be hoped that the appeal will not be in vain. The centre illustration deals with the annual pilgrimage to the Grotto at Spalding, Lincolnshire, which has been called "the English Lourdes." There was a service in the Church of the Immaculate Conception and St. Norbert the other day, and a procession to the Ayscoughfe Gardens.

At the Sign

of St. Paul's

The church of St. Paul's Church-
yard are much in-
fested by soldiers
and others.

playing wine pins
at unreasonable
hours.
From a printed
notice dated May 27th
1831.

ANDREW LANG ON DREAMS.

ALMOST everyone is interested in dreams, because almost everyone has the faculty of dreaming. If only ten per cent. of mankind could dream, or rather could remember their dreams, I am convinced that the people called Rationalists would deny that there are such things as dreams.

"We never have dreams," they would argue; "no sensible persons have dreams; people who say that they have dreams cannot establish the fact scientifically; therefore, there are no dreams." It is plain that the dreamers could make no answer that would shut up the Rationalist if dreamers were in a small minority. How could they prove that they dreamed? They might sometimes produce the evidence of people who had heard them talking in their sleep—their wives or husbands usually; but the testimony would be dismissed as biased and superstitious. When Mr. Galton began to study the cases of persons who, thinking of numbers, see, in their mind's eye, figures coloured and curiously arranged, he sent out papers of questions to his friends and acquaintances. The scientific friends replied that there was no "mind's eye," in spite of Shakespeare. The phrase was a popular superstition. They themselves had no mind's eye: they saw nothing except with the eye of flesh, and nobody else did. Mr. Galton appears to have overcome the scepticism of Science by producing many trustworthy persons who publicly declared that they, at least, *had* mind's eyes, and saw these arrangements of coloured figures. Science appears to have been convinced, but where was the proof? There was no scientific establishment, as far as I am aware, and if dreamers were very scarce, Science would not admit that men do dream.

"The facts of telepathy are not yet scientifically established," says M. Salomon Reinach, in his "Orpheus," and I do not see how, as the facts are not so common as dreams, they ever can be "scientifically established," though, "after all," adds M. Reinach, "they do not seem any more extraordinary than the experiments of wireless telegraphy." If that be so, where is the objection to their existence?

In the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Havelock Ellis writes on the Logic of Dreams: "Every dream is the outcome of the strenuous, wide-ranging instinct to reason." Dogs dream, mainly about rabbits; "like a dog he hunts in dreams," says Tennyson about the

THE AUTHOR OF "THE DIARY OF A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE," MR. STANLEY PORTAL HYATT (IN 1899).

Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt has been engineer, sheep-station hand, nigger-driver, hunter, trader, transport rider, labour agent, cold-storage engineer, explorer, lecturer, pressman, American soldier, blockade-runner and tramp, and he is now one of the most successful of novelists. He has contributed a striking story to our Christmas Number.

Reproduced from "The Diary of a Soldier of Fortune," by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. T. Werner Laurie.

(SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

husband of Cousin Amy. Perhaps Mr. Ellis means that the sleeping dog has some stimulus of his senses, and,

reasoning about that in his slumber, thinks that a rabbit is at the bottom of it, and then hunts in his dream.

No doubt, many of our own dreams are reasonings on something that frets our bodies: we are too cold, and reason that we are on the top of the frosty Caucasus; or something touches our neck, and, as in Alfred Maury's case, we dream a whole romance of the French Revolution, and awake as the guillotine cuts our head off, all in a moment of time. Dream-reasoning takes the form of inventing a myth, and acting it out in a series of tableaux, which account in a dramatic way for a dimly perceived sensation. But to say that every dream is a process of reasoning may be to overstate the case. We may dream, in a way, when we are wide-awake if an illusionary set of images is, as in dreams, presented to our senses. I never knew this till yesterday. I was standing in the ruins of Byland Abbey, in Yorkshire, where the Scots

inflicted a severe defeat on the army of Edward II. in 1322. I looked through one of the windows and saw a large green dove-cot, with a pointed roof and wide projecting platform, on which some small animals were moving in a rather fantastic way. On the other side of the road is a little inn, and I thought, "This is some elaborate aviary that does much credit to the ingenuity of the landlord, and must amuse his guests." I looked again: beyond the wide window there was only a green field, with cows feeding in it. The other appearance (which I could not reconstruct) was the illusion of short sight, and of fatigue. My mind had reasoned on it just as, in dreams, we reason on the phantasmagoria of slumber.

In the same way, from two steps in the staircase of a country-house, in artificial light, I always see a tall woman in a nurse's long white apron over a black dress. If I go nearer, or step backwards, the woman vanishes, resolving herself into effects of light and shade. Probably some ghosts are thus created; but not in this case: the nurse, as you approach her, reveals her constituent elements.

Mr. Ellis cannot detect, in his own dreams, any recognition that they are dreams. Many people say that they have this power, which must make itself felt at an infinitesimal point of time before full awakening. The logic of dreams is not always bad. When I dream of having committed a murder, I usually end by a resolve to plead insanity, for the motive of the crime fades from the dreaming memory, and reason asserts itself. One *must* have been mad! We are all mad in our dreams, says Swift, but often there is much method in our madness.



THE SCENE OF "THE LUNCH AT THE 'GEORGE'" IN "CRANFORD": THE ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, KNUTSFORD.

The Royal George Hotel at Knutsford is the original of the "George," the scene of the luncheon in the last chapter of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford."



THE SUPPOSED ORIGINAL OF MISS MATTY'S SHOP IN "CRANFORD": A CHEMIST'S AT KNUTSFORD.

Readers of "Cranford" will remember how Miss Matty lost her money, and kept a shop, with "a very small 'Matilda Jenkins, licensed to sell tea,' hidden under the lintel."

mitted a murder, I usually end by a resolve to plead insanity, for the motive of the crime fades from the dreaming memory, and reason asserts itself. One *must* have been mad! We are all mad in our dreams, says Swift, but often there is much method in our madness.



THE HOME OF MRS. GASKELL'S CHILDHOOD: THE HOUSE AT KNUTSFORD WHERE HER EARLY DAYS WERE SPENT.

A RELIC OF TIMES OLDER THAN THOSE DESCRIBED IN "CRANFORD": THE OLDEST HOUSE IN KNUTSFORD.



THE ABODE OF THE LEADER OF CRANFORD SOCIETY: THE KNUTSFORD ORIGINAL OF "THE HON. MRS. JAMIESON'S" HOUSE.

THE CENTENARY OF MRS. GASKELL'S BIRTH: SCENES IN KNUTSFORD, HER EARLY HOME, AND THE ORIGINAL OF "CRANFORD."

Elizabeth Gaskell, the centenary of whose birth occurs on the 29th of this month, was the daughter of a clergyman (the Rev. W. Stevenson) and the wife of a clergyman, the Rev. William Gaskell, of Manchester. Her first novel, "Mary Barton," describing the life of Lancashire factory hands, appeared in 1848. She passed much of her girlhood with an aunt at Knutsford, in Cheshire, the original of her delightful "Cranford." Among her other books are "Ruth," "Wives and Daughters," and "The Life of Charlotte Brontë." Mrs. Gaskell died in 1865.—(PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. S. SANGISSON.—SEE REVIEW ON "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

BY "THE ALMA-TADEMA AMONG PHOTOGRAPHERS":

A REMARKABLE STUDY OF SUNSHINE AND SHADE.



"THE GLORIOUS SUN STAYS IN HIS COURSE, AND PLAYS THE ALCHYMIST.

TURNING, WITH SPLENDOR OF HIS PRECIOUS EYE, THE MEAGRE, CLODDY EARTH TO GLITTERING GOLD."

We publish one of the remarkable studies by Count von Gloeden, who has been described, by no means without reason, as "the Alma-Tadema among photographers," a study that should prove fascinating to those who, holidays ended, retain bright memories of lands sunnier than England. Count von Gloeden's work is familiar to all who visit the various exhibitions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDY BY COUNT VON GLOEDEN.

A NATIONAL "SPORT": MEN OF THE WARLIKE BEDOUIN TRIBES OF ARABIA MAKING A RAID.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. CATON WOODVILLE, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. DOUGLAS CARRUTHERS.



PICKING UP AN EXCEPTIONALLY RICH PRIZE: A EUROPEAN "HELD UP" BY A BAND OF MOUNTED WARRIORS WHILE ON HIS WAY ACROSS AN ARABIAN DESERT.

The scene represented is one that is enacted almost daily amongst the warlike Bedouin tribes of Arabia. Marauding is the great "sport" of the Arabs: they love it as the Briton loves football. Roving bands of robbers infest the deserts: but it is not often that one of the pillaging expeditions picks up such a rich prize as a European. Mr. Douglas Carruthers, from whose material Mr. Woodville made his drawing, was "held up" by a band of 150 mounted warriors in the manner shown, while making his way across an Arabian desert. He narrowly escaped losing all his possessions. Robbery, not murder, is the object of the marauders. Serious skirmishes only take place between certain tribes when ancient blood-feuds exist.

THE KING'S RESIDENCE IN THE CITY: THE UNKNOWN TOWER OF LONDON.

HISTORIC SPOTS IN THE KING'S HOUSE WHICH CANNOT BE SEEN BY THE PUBLIC.



1. THE ROOM FROM WHICH LORD NITHSDALE, THE SCOTTISH JACOBITE NOBLEMAN, ESCAPED AFTER HIS WIFE HAD DISGUISED HIM AS A WOMAN.

3. A ROOM, USED FOR PRISONERS OF STATE, IN WHICH THE COUNTESS OF LENNOX WAS KEPT AFTER SHE HAD PROPOSED THAT HER SON DARNLEY SHOULD MARRY MARY STUART.

2. THE SPOT ON WHICH LORD GUILFORD DUDLEY, HUSBAND OF LADY JANE GREY (THE NINE DAYS' QUEEN), WAS EXECUTED ON THE SAME DAY AS HIS WIFE.

4. THE COUNCIL CHAMBER IN WHICH GUY FAWKES WAS EXAMINED AFTER THE GUNPOWDER PLOT, AND SENTENCED TO BE DRAWN ON A HURDLE TO PALACE YARD AND THERE HANGED AND DISEMBOWELLED.

There are certain parts of the Tower of London to which for several reasons, the public are not admitted. The most interesting of these is, perhaps, the King's House, which is a royal residence, although it is occupied by the Major of the Tower. Should the King, for any reason, wish to live at any time at the Tower, he would take up his residence in the King's House. The Tower, it may be remarked, has not given even temporary lodging to a Sovereign since 1660. Until that time it was the custom for the Sovereign to occupy it for a few days before the Coronation, proceeding from it, either by land or water, to Westminster. The spot on which Lord Guilford Dudley was executed is not, of course, in the King's House; it is on Tower Hill.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

THE KING'S RESIDENCE IN THE CITY: THE UNKNOWN TOWER OF LONDON.

HISTORIC SPOTS IN THE KING'S HOUSE WHICH CANNOT BE SEEN BY THE PUBLIC.



1. THE CORRIDOR OUT OF WHICH OPEN THE ROOMS OF THE PRISONERS OF STATE (NOW USED AS BED-ROOMS), IN WHICH ANNE BOLEYN AND OTHERS WERE KEPT.

3. THE PRISON AT THE TOP OF THE BELL TOWER, KING'S HOUSE, IN WHICH QUEEN ELIZABETH (THEN PRINCESS ELIZABETH) WAS KEPT BY ORDER OF HER SISTER, QUEEN MARY.

2. PRISONERS' WALK, SHOWING THE LITTLE WINDOW FROM WHICH LADY JANE GREY SAW THE BODY OF HER HUSBAND, LORD GUILFORD DUDLEY, BROUGHT BACK TO THE TOWER AFTER THE EXECUTION.

4. THE LOWER DUNGEONS IN THE BELL TOWER, KING'S HOUSE, WHICH WERE OCCUPIED BY, AMONGST OTHERS, JOHN FISHER, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, AND THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH.

In addition to the King's House, which is occupied by the Major of the Tower, that well-known and popular soldier, Major-General Henry Pipon, the public are not admitted to the Bloody Tower, where Prince Edward and his brother were murdered, or to the cells under the White Tower, where are the Little Ease and the Torture Chamber. The King's House is kept closed for the reason that it is a private residence, and because the corridors are very narrow and the entrances and exits small and inconvenient. The cells under the White Tower are not shown because the crypt leading to them holds some 45,000 modern rifles and guns, oiled and ready for use in case of the need for sudden mobilisation. In the Torture Chamber, which is small, there is nothing to be seen. We are able to publish photographs of the King's House. Photography is not permitted in the other "unknown" parts of the Tower.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

LITERATURE



PROFESSOR C. J. HOLMES,

Director of the National Portrait Gallery, whose new book, "Notes on the Art of Rembrandt," is to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus

(Photograph by Elliott and Fry)



AN ANCIENT ARAB LIBRARY



MR. ARNOLD WHITE,

Some of whose articles in the *Referee* over the signature "Vance" are to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, in volume form, as "The Views of Vance: an Englishman's Outlook."

(Photograph by Elliott and Fry.)

of that distinguished author that her letters should never be made public, and while the loss to curiosity may be regretted, every right-minded person will be glad that Mrs. Gaskell's literary executors have held their trust sacred. This is particularly salutary in an age when the study of literature is so hopelessly confused with the industrious grubbing-up of facts about the lives of authors. Fortunately, Mrs Gaskell

"Persia and Its People."

Memories of our school-days suggest that Persia is connected with ideas of a luxury which Horace considered oppressive; but modern Persia is not a country in which the visitor finds any excess of the comforts of life. Miss Ella Sykes had already described her experiences as a traveller, and now, in "Persia and Its People" (Methuen), gives a very readable sketch of the country and its inhabitants. The recent political disturbances have produced an outcrop of books on Iran, but many of these are hardly intelligible to the general reader unless he possesses some acquaintance with fundamental facts about the country; and hitherto it has not been easy to acquire that elementary knowledge. Lord Curzon's book—now rare—was not exactly light reading; Professor Browne, who understands the Persians, assumes a considerable knowledge of Mohammedanism in his readers; and several recent writers have given valuable information about the relations between Britain and Russia in the Middle East and about the constitutional movements of the Persians, but have left their readers a little vague as to the real nature of the country in which these political issues are at stake. Miss Sykes eschews politics, but describes the daily life of the Persian man and woman, what they eat and



A PERSIAN CITY PAVED WITH TOMBSTONES: THE VAST GRAVEYARD ROUND THE SHRINE OF MESHEH.

"The space round the shrine is one vast graveyard, people paying from £10 to £100 for the privilege of interment within its precincts . . . the flat tomb stone forms part of a great pavement. . . . Indeed, Meshed is almost as much a city of the dead as of the living. . . . When there is no more room inside the walls the graves lie in thousands outside, riders and pedestrians taking short cuts across them."

Cheyne Walk, a place rich in literary associations. On her father's side she was of Border descent, and more remotely the family is said to have been Norwegian. Little is known of her very early days, and the principal authority for this period is found in some passages of her novels. While still an infant the future novelist was taken to Knutsford, which was her home till 1825. Stratford-on-Avon, Chelsea, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Edinburgh claimed her in succession until 1832, when Miss Stevenson married the Rev. William Gaskell, and settled in Manchester. In 1837 she made her first experiment in literature, with "Sketches among the Poor," which appeared in *Blackwood*. This was written in collaboration with her husband. From 1840 until her death, in 1865, her pen was never idle. Dickens consulted her about his own novel, "Hard Times," and almost at the same period he published her story, "North and South," in *Household Words*. Both writers were simultaneously engaged on stories of Lancashire factory life. Mrs. Chadwick is to be congratulated on having achieved a sympathetic portrait, the result of much painstaking research.

"The Diary of a Soldier of Fortune." Mr. Stanley Portal Hyatt has certainly been a rolling stone, as is seen at once from the imposing list of occupations



THE HAPPIEST WOMEN IN PERSIA—EQUAL WITH MEN: UNVEILED NOMADS WEAVING CARPETS.

"Perhaps the people who enjoy life most in Persia are the nomads. . . . They pitch an encampment of black goats'-hair tents, the women weaving carpets. . . . These nomad women are free, frank, vigorous creatures, on an equality with men, and far healthier and happier than their cloistered sisters in the towns, who despise them on account of their unveiled faces."

A KINGDOM FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTURIES: THE LAND OF XERXES AND DARIUS AS IT IS TO-DAY.

Illustrations reproduced from "Persia and its People," by Ella C. Sykes; by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

herself, by her life and published writings, left a sufficiently enduring impression of her own great character. Such further material as exists, we are assured, can alter nothing that is already known. Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson was born in London, on Sept. 29, 1810. Her birth-place was Lindsey Row, Chelsea, now



WEAVING PATTERNS FROM DICTATION: CHILDREN AT WORK IN A PERSIAN CARPET-FACTORY.

"Everything is made by hand, there being no machinery. . . . Carpets . . . are made on hand-loom, and in the factories the pattern is read out to the weavers, most of whom are children. 'Two green and four black forward,' . . . etc., calls out the *ustad*. . . . The children answer him back in their piping voices 'Two green and four black to place.'"

wherewithal they are clothed, and how they amuse themselves, and what they are like to meet. The book is avowedly very slight, but it gives a good sketch of Persian history, touches on the antiquities and the literature of the country, describes the scenery and the climate and the beasts and birds, and makes due acknowledgments to writers who have gone more deeply into the various topics. It is entertaining and accurate, and is inspired by that personal touch which can be so effective when a woman-writer has herself travelled over the ground and observed a remote people with sympathy.

Mrs Gaskell: The present year sees the centenary of the author of "Cranford," and in connection with that event Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick has undertaken a biographical sketch of Mrs. Gaskell (Pitman). We say biographical sketch advisedly, although the volume is of considerable dimensions, for no complete or satisfactory biography of Mrs. Gaskell can be written. It was the wish



THE PERSIAN EQUIVALENT FOR THE BIRCH-ROD: A SCHOOL-BOY ABOUT TO "EAT STICKS."

"If a boy prove idle or stupid at his tasks, he will be forced to 'eat sticks,' a Persian expression for the bastinado, the national punishment, to which the highest in the land, as well as the lowest, may be subjected, and which is not regarded in any way as a disgrace."

which figure on the title-page of his book, "The Diary of a Soldier of Fortune" (Werner Laurie)—namely, those of engineer, sheep-station hand, nigger-driver, hunter, trader, transport rider, labour agent, cold-storage engineer, explorer, lecturer, pressman, American soldier, blockade-runner, and tramp. If, like other rolling stones, he gathered little moss in the form of financial success, he did not fail to reap a rich harvest of experience and observation, which, if it was not all pleasant in the gathering, his skill with the pen has made into a record of singular interest. Perhaps the most valuable part of his book is that treating of the Philippines, where he served with the United States troops. His accounts of American statesmanship in its dealings with "the little brown brother" would provide opponents of the Rooseveltian policy with some forceful arguments. Mr. Hyatt is full of grievances against one person and another. At the same time, he is generous in his appreciation of kindness and sympathy, such as that which he received from the American journalists in Manila on the death of his brother.

ATTRACTING CUSTOMERS: CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES AS A CAFÉ RÉCLAME

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CECIL KING.



LIVING PICTURES ON THE RAMPART WALLS OF ST. MALO: A FREE ENTERTAINMENT IN FRONT OF A CAFÉ.

In order to attract customers, a popular café in St. Malo is in the habit of giving a cinematograph show, the living pictures being projected on to a sheet fixed to the rampart walls in front of the restaurant. The result is the drawing of a great crowd, not only to the café, but to its neighbourhood. Possibly, before long, we shall see the cinematograph put to such use here.

Already it is announced that a scheme has been formulated for the showing of living pictures on the walls of "tubes" as the trains run through them.

MUSIC - MAD : THE CONCERT CRAZE IN GERMANY.

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS.



CHAGRINED AND BORED: THE MAN WHO CAME LATE AND THE MAN WHO SHUT THE DOOR.



AFTER THE THIRD ENCORE: THE MOTHS ATTRACTED TO THE SHINING LIGHT.

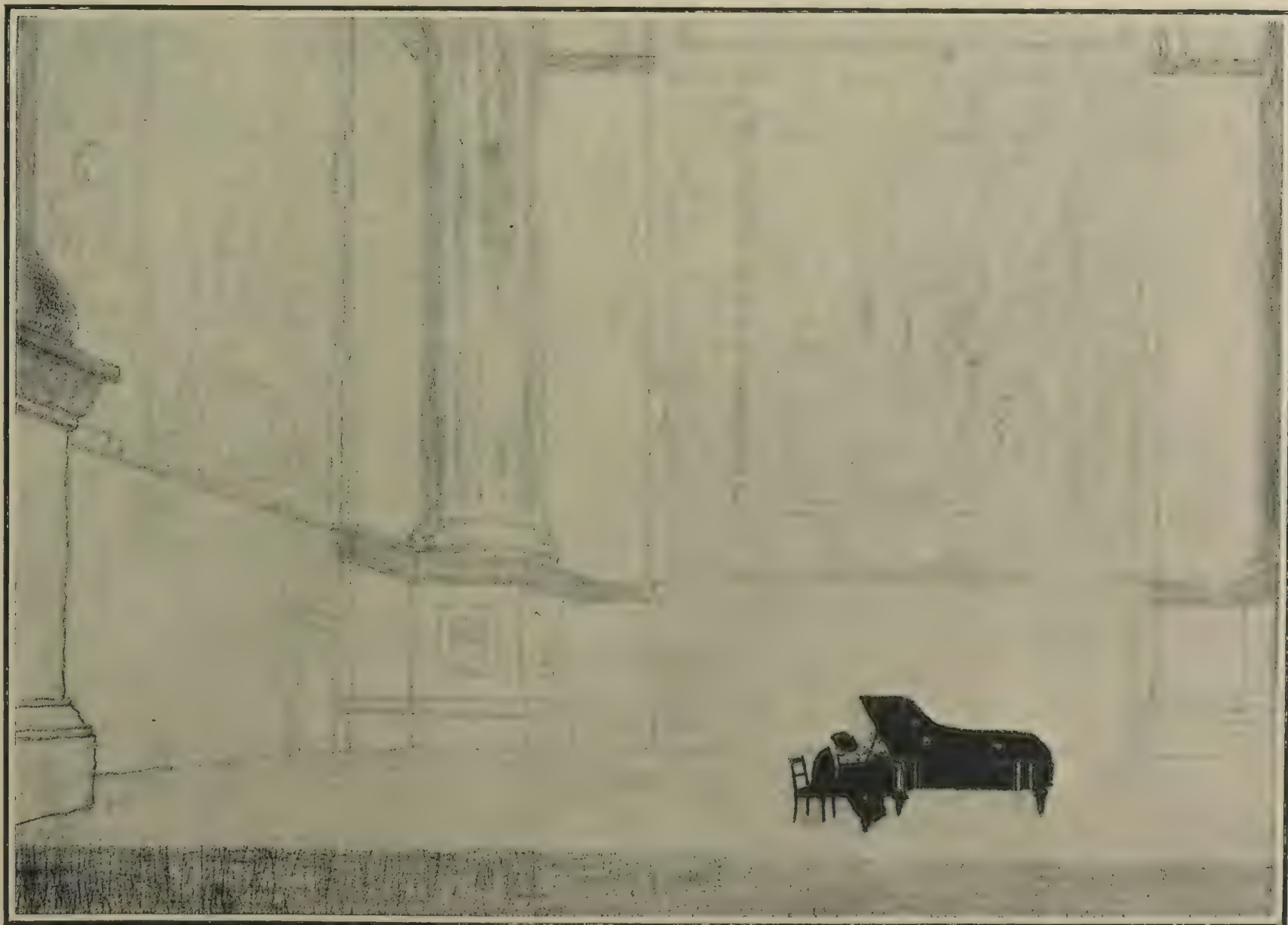
At times, it appears to the ordinary man that an audience is music-mad, and it is this impression that is illustrated by the Artist, who, although he exaggerates, nevertheless depicts truths.—[DRAWN BY M. LIEBERT.]

MUSIC - MAD : THE CONCERT CRAZE IN GERMANY.

AN ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS.



LISTENING TO THE MASTER : THE SOLOIST'S SERVANTS IN THE AUDIENCE.



"HUSH!" THE GREAT PIANIST PLAYS.

In Germany, as in every other country in which music is loved, the great concert-room provides a setting at times for remarkable scenes of enthusiasm and of concert-goers' devotion to great virtuosi.—[DRAWN BY M. LUBERT.]

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



CROSSING THE SEA TO THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS AT MONTREAL:
CARDINAL VINCENZO VANNUTELLI AND THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS.

Chief among the numerous distinguished Roman Catholics who crossed the Atlantic to attend the Eucharistic Congress at Montreal was the Papal Legate, his Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, who in our photograph is seen (wearing a cap) in conversation with the Bishop of Orleans on board the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Ireland." The Cardinal led a great procession at Montreal which lasted five hours, and celebrated Mass before 200,000 people.



Photo. H. K. Ostovar

THE VERY EUROPEAN PERSIAN ARMY: A GROUP OF WELL-DRESSED,
WELL-EQUIPPED MEN OF THE 1ST REGIMENT.

Under the new régime in Persia, many reforms are being carried out in the organisation of the army, as well as of the police and civil departments. Our photograph shows a group of men of the 1st Regiment, under the new conditions which prevail in Persia; their smart appearance and up-to-date equipment are significant of the many changes which are taking place in that country.



A SAFETY SUIT FOR AIRMEN:
BACK VIEW.



THE MARIE AERO-JACKET: ITS INVENTOR BUTTING A WALL
WITH IMPUNITY.

At the International Congress of Aerial Leagues, held at Boulogne last Saturday, some interesting demonstrations were given of special devices for the protection of airmen in case of fall. These included a safety suit consisting of a padded head-piece and jacket six inches thick. The inventor hurled himself head first against a particularly spiky place in the stone-work of the old walls of Boulogne, by the Calais Gate, and suffered no inconvenience from the impact. The apparatus weighs only 8 lb. It will be remembered that Mr. Rudyard Kipling suggested something of this sort for the protection of falling airmen.



Photos. Illus. Bureau.

THE SAFETY SUIT FOR AIRMEN:
FRONT VIEW.



SMALL HOLDINGS IN RUSSIA: A "HERALD" ANNOUNCES
THE ARRIVAL OF M. STOLYPIN TO INSPECT NEW PEASANT
FARMS NEAR MOSCOW.

M. Stolypin, President of the Council of Ministers in Russia, recently paid a visit of inspection to some new farms, called Hutora, which have been started for Russian peasants near Moscow. He was accompanied by the Minister of Agriculture (M. Krivosheyn) and the Governor of Moscow (M. Djunkovsky). The oldest farmer present handed him an address, and an offering of bread, salt, and vegetables from the kitchen garden was also made.



Photos. by S. A. Baranoff.

CEREMONIAL OFFERINGS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN RUSSIA
ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INSPECTING THE NEW PEASANT FARMS: BREAD, SALT, AND
"VEGETABLES."

MISFORTUNES OF THE OVER-STOUT.

How to Recover Beauty of Proportion,
Health, Energy and Sound Digestion.

PERSONS who are getting stouter and heavier as the days go by, and who find no relief in any treatment involving partial starvation, drugging, exercising and what not, are prone to worry over their condition until they get thoroughly ill and miserable. This feeling is quite natural. They are not only weakened by the disease of obesity itself, but by the alleged remedies also; and so disaster is ignorantly invited. For there is no physical condition more likely to encourage the development of other diseases than obesity. Those who are neglectful of their bodily over-fatness must never expect to be well. There is, indeed, danger to life itself; and, as pointed out by a great medical authority, "over-weights" never die of old age; they succumb to some malady or complication of maladies arising from excessive fatness. The heart is affected by obesity, and, in many cases, the other vital organs too.

Of the medical achievements in recent years the discovery of Antipon is especially noteworthy, for it left in the background all the treatments and so-called remedies which had been doing duty for generations as cures for obesity. Antipon is now regarded by the most influential authorities as the standard treatment for the permanent cure of obesity. For instance, Dr. Ricciardi, the great French physician, whose address is Avenue Marceau, Paris, has written of Antipon as follows:—"I must frankly say that Antipon is the only product I have ever met with for very quick, efficacious, and absolutely harmless reduction of obesity; all other things are perfectly useless, and some absolutely dangerous. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, as I like to do justice to such perfect products."

One of the vital differences between Antipon and other treatments (survivals from a past age



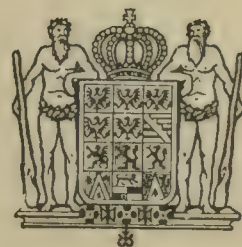
"Yes, we've had a lovely time on the Continent; been everywhere and seen everything. And haven't I got beautifully thin?"
"Thin! Why your figure is simply perfect; and I'm getting fatter every day. However, did you manage it?"
"Why, simply that delightful Antipon; and I'm sure I was as stout as you are now. You must get some at once, dear; it's just the very thing you want."

or adaptations therefrom, in which dangerous mineral drugs are largely employed) is that Antipon reduces weight *with* the assistance of plenty of wholesome and enjoyable food, and the reduction is lasting by reason of the suppression of the root-cause of over-stoutness; whereas other remedies starve and enfeeble the body by depriving it of adequate nourishment and by tampering with the digestive system. Whatever may be the reduction brought about by such pernicious measures, that decrease is no proof of the eradication of the disease of obesity, and only lasts so long as the patient's constitution can stand the unnatural strain. Such treatments can but do incalculable mischief in the long run. They multiply, not diminish, the misfortunes of the over-stout.

The splendid reconstructive effect of Antipon is due to its tonic action on the alimentary system. The necessary wholesome food is taken with a good healthy appetite, and sound digestion and assimilation do the rest. In these circumstances the whole organism is thoroughly renourished, while the superfluous fat in all the tissues is being speedily resolved and eliminated, and the abnormal tendency to "put on flesh" eradicated. This putting-on of flesh to excess means nothing more nor less than that the muscular fibres are being choked by needless fatty deposits. That is termed fatty infiltration; and when the fibres themselves begin to absorb the excess fat, that means muscular degeneration, whereby the muscles of the heart are as readily affected as those of the limbs.

In order to recover correct proportions and firm, shapely limbs all that superfluous fat must be got rid of and the muscular fibre renourished. This is Antipon's work, and it is performed effectually and harmlessly, not only without the slightest inconvenience, but most pleasantly. Restored energy, mental and physical; a delightful sensation of buoyancy; ease of movement and grace of bearing—these are the sure results of a course of Antipon, not to speak of the wonderful recovery of enviable proportions. Wherever there is an indication of too much subcutaneous fat, Antipon removes the excess and restores beauty of contour, grace of line. There is a reduction of weight within 24 hours of taking the first dose of Antipon. This varies between 8 oz. and 3 lb., in accordance with the amount of overweight in each case.

Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, stores, etc., or in case of disappointment may be obtained (on sending amount) carriage paid, in private package, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.



Wagner's Operas at Home

HAVE you ever heard "Lohengrin" or "Tannhäuser" or "Parsival" or "Tristan und Isolde" played in your own home? Not played as an adaptation to a single-toned instrument, such as the piano, but with all their wealth of tone-colour brought out by a grand orchestra. In all probability you have never done so and now is your opportunity to enter a limitless field of musical delight. To be able to play in your own home all the great operas with full orchestral effects you have only to possess an Aeolian Orchestrelle. This marvellous instrument is an orchestra: it is capable of giving you just the same tonal effects as a full orchestra would be if you were conducting it in person. You have, however, far more control over the Aeolian Orchestrelle than you would have over the orchestra. You, on the Aeolian Orchestrelle, can vary the tone-colouring just as you please. And all that is necessary for you to play the world's grandest music is musical taste alone. C. Fuller particulars are given in Catalogue No. 5. Write for it, but in any case we strongly recommend a visit to Aeolian Hall, as in no other way is it possible to grasp the beautiful tonal qualities and immense possibilities of the Aeolian Orchestrelle.

THE ORCHESTRELLE COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL, 135-6-7 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo. Cribb.

THE FIRST BRITISH WAR-SHIP BUILT WITH SUPERIMPOSED TURRETS:
A STRIKING STERN VIEW OF H.M.S. "NEPTUNE."

H.M.S. "Neptune" represents an important development in naval construction, being the first British war-ship to have superimposed turrets. It was thought at one time that the discharge of big guns in an upper turret might interfere with the working of the guns below, but trials have shown that the men in the lower turret are not adversely affected by it. This arrangement makes possible, in the case of the "Neptune," a full broadside of ten 12-inch guns.



Photo. Illust. Bureau.

AN ACCIDENT WHICH MIGHT HAVE LED TO THE DROWNING OF 100 PEOPLE:
THE SUNKEN PIER AND TUG AT ROTHERHITHE.

On Sunday afternoon an accident occurred at the Surrey Dock, Rotherhithe, which might have resulted in the loss of many lives by drowning but for the prompt action of the pier-master, William Perkins. Nearly a hundred people were waiting on a barge, that formed a floating pier, when it sank in twelve feet of water, dragging down a tug moored alongside. The pier-master ordered everyone to leave by the gangway, the last man reaching land as the barge went down.



Photo. Silk.

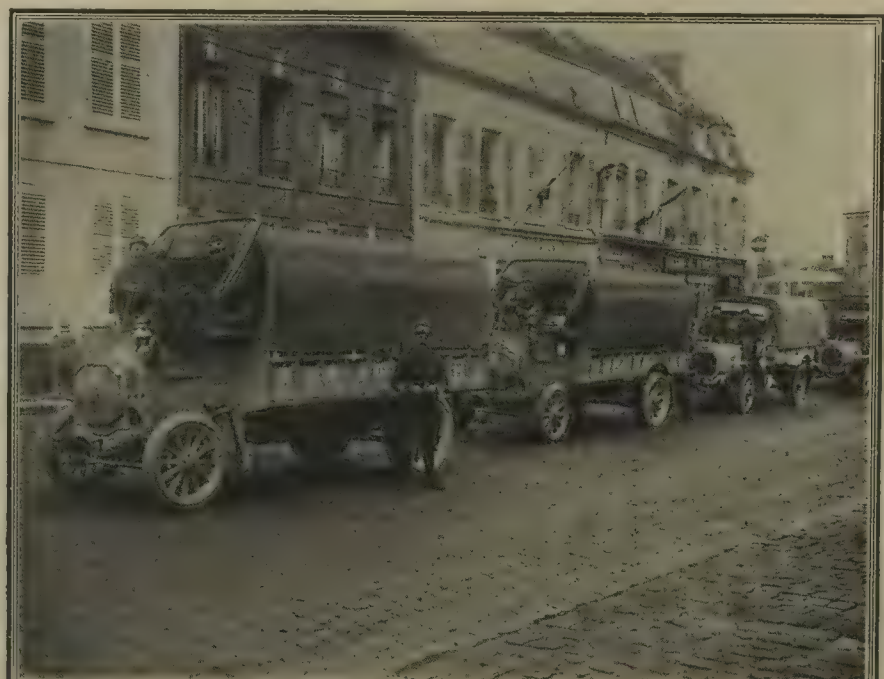
A YACHT SAWN IN HALF FOR A NEW SECTION TO BE INSERTED:
THE DIVIDED "FANTOME" AT GOSPORT.

The schooner-yacht "Fantome," belonging to the Hon. Ernest Guinness, has been subjected to a unique operation at Gosport. She has been sawn in half in order that a new section, 32 feet in length, may be inserted between the two ends. Before the operation the vessel weighed 170 tons, but when complete in her new dimensions she will weigh about 300 tons. She is to be fitted with twin-screw motors, and a peculiarity of her construction will be that the steel mast which is hollow, will be used as an exhaust-pipe for the engines. The left-hand photograph shows the divided "Fantome" on the building-slip at Gosport; in the other photograph the new central section to be inserted between the severed bows and stern is shown in its initial stages.



Photo. Silk.

A DRASTIC SURGICAL OPERATION IN NAVAL ARCHITECTURE: BUILDING
THE NEW PORTION OF THE "FANTOME."



Photos. Branger.

MOTOR-TRACTION FOR THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT: A NOVEL FEATURE OF THE FRENCH MANŒUVRES IN PICARDY.

At the recent French Manœuvres in Picardy, which aroused great enthusiasm both in that district and in Paris, and in the course of which President Fallières visited the scene of the operations, there were several new features in the equipment of the forces. In addition to the aeroplane scouts, whose work was watched with so much interest, and the motor-mounted high-angle cannon for use against them, the automobile wagons for the conveyance of rations for the troops were notable innovations. A great number of these motor supply-wagons were to be seen on the Picardy roads, driven by military chauffeurs, who handled their vehicles with great skill. The quick transport of provisions is, of course, a matter of vital importance in war, and the introduction of motor-traction in the commissariat department will, no doubt, tend to give greater mobility to armies on the march, whose pace is sometimes regulated by that of the transport-wagons.

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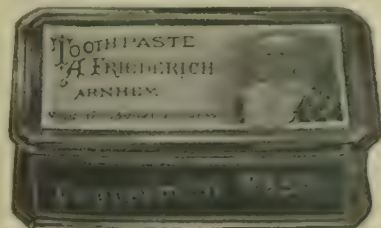


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See the Elliman E.F.A. Booklet.
UNIVERSAL for HUMAN USE
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are PROUD of their beautiful white Teeth. They only use Dentist Friederich's Tooth Paste and Elixir, because they know it is the best preparation to use. It is prepared by Dentist Mr. A. Friederich, of Arnhem, Holland, who is Purveyor to the Court of Holland. The Paste is put up in Glass Pots at 8d. and 1/8 each, the Elixir in Bottles at 1/-, 1/8 and 2/6 each. It is pleasant and is delightfully refreshing, and its anti-septic properties are very great indeed.



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Simply press a button, and the back will decline or automatically rise to position desired by the occupant. Release the button, and the back is securely locked.
The arms extend, forming Side Tables for holding books, writing materials, &c.
It has a front detachable Writing Table and combined Adjustable Reading Desk, which is concealed under the seat when not in use.
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE intending purchaser of a car will find himself obliged to settle the question of spares for or against the carriage of a spare wheel or a spare rim with tyre already mounted and inflated for *rechange*. My predilection is in favour of spare rims for cars up

The old high, dangerous camber has disappeared, the crown of the road being kept just high enough to let the water drain off. Five minutes after heavy rain, these sections of road are dry, puddleless, and clean.

Not so very long ago there was much discussion in certain quarters on the vexed question of "in-

adequate driving," and the steps which should and were to be taken to cope with and suppress it. Just what was or is being done nobody seems to know, although an appeal from a high quarter is recalled. Anyway, to all who drive on the roads within fifty miles of London the evil is as prevalent as ever, and in nine cases

recall any having come into court. Motorists who have any respect for their kind will have to follow up these evildoers, and, at the risk of obloquy, take proceedings.

Because accumulators are acquiring some vogue in connection with lighting-outfits for motor-cars, someone asks if magnetos are doomed, and this with a Bosch output of a thousand magnetos a day. For my part, and after using magnetos from the earliest moment, I would refuse to consider the purchase of a car which was not equipped with magneto ignition. The accumulator system is well enough for the car-owner who keeps a man, and whose garage is equipped with a continuous lighting-current, though even then he will not in all probability get such good results from his engine. One of the most perfect systems of accumulator-fed ignition was that fitted until lately to the Napier cars; but now we find magnetos on all the up-to-date cars which issue from those well-appointed works at Acton. The starting-up difficulty with the magneto has been quite got over, for, with a properly adjusted carburetter, two or three turns will start up a cold



QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S NEW CAR: A 50-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER WOLSELEY.

The car, which is an entirely new model, built for Queen Alexandra, is a D-fronted Limousine, and is mounted on a 50 h.p. 6-cylinder Wolseley chassis. The chassis has a specially constructed frame, the wheel-base being 12 ft. 5 in., and the wheel track 4 ft. 8 in. Ignition is by Bosch high-tension dual magneto and coil. The carburetter is the latest Wolseley pattern.

to 25 cwt. or 30 cwt., beyond which detachable wheels may be considered. But presuming a car to be sufficiently tired—over-tired, indeed, rather than under—and the tyres kept properly inflated, tyre troubles, always with luck, will be found to be few and far between. Our roads become less puncturesome every day. All things and all devices considered, I should plump for a Dunlop detachable rim and tyres, in lieu of whole wheels. The Dunlop detachable rim is simplicity and celerity combined.

It is, I presume, early days to expect much of the Road Board, but good advice costs little, and if the experts on the Board are able to advise as to the best methods of using tar in road-construction, they should do so without delay. Lacking this, I would advise all and sundry interested, who would like to inspect a road tar-macadamised as it should be, to drive over that stretch of the Portsmouth Road between Ditton and the foot of Esher Hill, where they will find several stretches of tar-road of ideal quality.

out of ten is due to the same class of driver. So sure as one is approached by a car driven by one of these, so surely will the on-coming car be found to hold the very crown of the road until the last moment—even, indeed, until it would appear that a collision must occur. And then just way enough is given, with a vulgar grin and no slackening of speed as the axle-caps graze each other. We were told that prosecutions would be instituted and examples made if cases of this kind were reported; but I cannot



A NOBLE "KNIGHT" IN SERVICE OF THE KING: HIS MAJESTY'S NEW SILENT KNIGHT DAIMLER CAR.

The accessories for King George's new Silent Knight Daimler Car have been supplied by Messrs. S. Smith and Son, Ltd., of 9, Strand, W.C., watchmakers to the Admiralty. They are made in black, nickel and brass, and include two of Messrs. Smith's Perfect Duplex Speed Indicators, lamps, lit with their new light, Goldenlyte, together with accumulators and generators.

engine with magneto ignition. I do not suggest that an auxiliary accumulator switch-starting device should not be provided. Indeed, some such arrangement should appear on every owner-tended car.



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Indispensable when travelling by train.

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The original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

Hinde's

Circumstances alter cases, Hinde's Wavers alter faces.

Real Hair Savers.

With every meal you eat,

your system absorbs a certain amount of uric acid, which is a poison resulting in innumerable disorders of the human frame, notably Gout, Rheumatism, Neurasthenia, and Kidney troubles. It is imperative that this poison should be eliminated, and the most agreeable and efficacious manner of doing this is to adopt as a permanent beverage for the dinner table and general use

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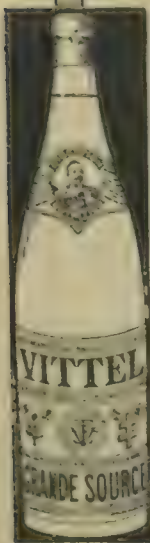
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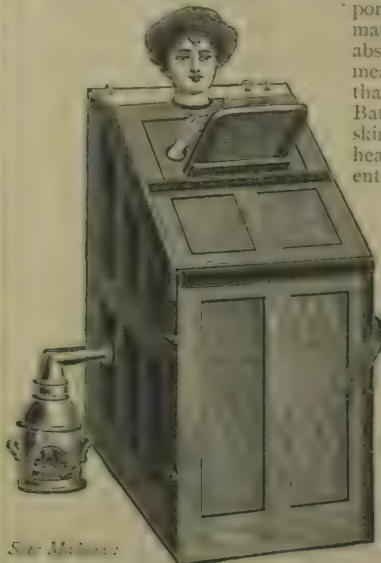
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The first step—and the most important—towards securing what is more precious than gold, is perfect action of the millions of pores in the skin with which our bodies are covered. The pores are Nature's provision for discharge of poison-laden matter and worn-out tissue, the elimination of which is absolutely essential to perfect health. There is no better means of keeping the pores open and cleansed of impurities than by regular use of Thermal (Hot - Air and Vapour) Baths. Soap and water cleanse the outer surface of the skin only. Thermal Baths stimulate the pores into vigorous, healthful action, increase the circulation, tone up the entire system, and produce that delightful feeling of invigorated health and buoyancy. Physicians recommend



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Every form of Thermal Bath (plain, medicated or perfumed) can be enjoyed privately in one's own room. Foot's Cabinets possess several exclusive advantages, such as efficient and absolutely safe outside heater, adjustable seat, heat regulator. The bather is not fastened by the neck to the Cabinet. Exit is easy and immediate. No assistant is required. When not in use it folds into a small compact space.

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COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

Its delicious candy flavour makes its constant use a treat to every youngster.

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Just as Colgate's efficiency acts as a bodyguard against disease, so its pleasant flavour proves that a "druggy" taste is not necessary in a dentifrice.

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in a good car that runs on

GROOVED DUNLOP TYRES

is the quintessence of motoring enjoyment. Grooved Dunlops are unfailingly reliable at all times, and translate anticipated pleasures into enjoyable experiences.

LADIES' PAGE.

IT would be interesting were it possible to "obtain a return" of the degree to which talent in women has been wasted by the various forms of repression and neglect that it undergoes. An exhibition which affords a striking instance is on view at the Brighton Art Gallery. A room is given up to the display of some seventy pictures painted by the late Miss Sarah Dodson, prior to their departure for America. It is only recently—since she died almost unappreciated—that her work has attracted public attention; now it is being lauded by art critics of influence as placing the artist amongst the finest painters of the end of last century. Her talent was versatile. There are magnificent works of varied classes—landscape, portraits, figure-pieces—such as a great canvas of "Signing the Declaration of American Independence," and Old Master-like groups, sacred and classical in subject; there is one charming frieze of dancing Greek figures. Yet the catalogue tells us two sadly significant facts—that she was not able to begin to study art until she was twenty-eight years of age, owing to her father's objection to girls doing any serious work; and that this Anglo-American woman received chiefly from France such measure of recognition as she gained in her lifetime. Several of these pictures have been in the Paris Salon—not one in the English Royal Academy. Born in Philadelphia, Miss Dodson lived and painted in the South of England. She had years of ill-health, and her fame is of posthumous growth.

I have often wondered if Tennyson was altogether right when he wrote that "the Fame that follows death is nothing to us!" If it be indeed so, belated recognition becomes doubly sad. The most impressive instance is that of Emily Brontë, who died under the belief that her work was absolutely still-born. It would, indeed, have proved to be so but for her sister Charlotte's subsequent fame, which revived Emily's work and led to her being placed by many important judges—as she was, for instance, by Swinburne—amongst the very greatest of English writers. That was pure misfortune, and had little or nothing to do with her being a woman; but there are many other cases, such as that of Fanny Mendelssohn, who, like Sarah Dodson, was discouraged by her father to the utmost of his power. "Music," her father wrote to Fanny Mendelssohn, "can be to you but an amusement, and you must prepare ever more and more carefully for your real status—that of a housewife." Nevertheless, so fine were Fanny Mendelssohn's musical compositions that her celebrated brother Felix did not shrink from publishing her work as his own. Yet, as she wrote in the last year of her life, "When no one takes the slightest interest in one's productions, one loses in time not only all pleasure in them, but all power of judging of their value." Such waste of high talent is very sad.

A useful piece of work has been undertaken by the Royal Horticultural Society. A colour-chart has



STYLISH SIMPLICITY.

An autumn coat and skirt of blue serge, trimmed with black and red braid, and gold buttons.

been produced, by means of which the most minute variations in tints can be described with certainty. The Society, of course, had in view the proper description of new varieties of flowers; but the chart will be equally useful in general ways. We shall be able by its assistance to order a shade of material for our gowns, or a wall-paper to match our carpet, or a tint of paint for our woodwork, as certainly as a doctor can order a particular drug out of the Pharmacopœia by its official name. The range of colours in existence is really extraordinary. The Horticultural Society's chart recognises no fewer than 360 colours, each of which has four recognised shades, or 1440 tints in all, which are to be distinguished by numbers.

Not many persons, even with a fairly accurate sense of colour, can distinguish between the nearest shades by the eye, yet when three or four grades of tint are passed over, the difference is quite considerable. Every draper might well provide his shop with a copy of this colour-chart, for reference. At present, we find difficulty in expressing precisely what we mean. The fanciful names given to new shades of colour by the dyers can convey little idea to the mind till the shade is seen. The new blue of this autumn, for instance, is called "Corinth" blue; who knows why, or can tell by the name what the tint is like? It is nearly the same as the colour known in Paris as "bleu drapeau"—a very rich and vivid blue shade, bright but not light; it is a most fashionable millinery tint just now. A "copper brown," so called, is another new tone to be much worn, and so is "beaver brown." "Mole colour" we do know, and that is very popular too.

Cleanliness and health demand almost as careful a preparation of the house for the long winter months as for the spring freshening, and good housewives take care to have a special turning-out of the home in October as well as in March. For all cleansing purposes, Scrubb's Cloudy Household Ammonia is an invaluable help. Indeed, it ought to be always in the home, for its uses are innumerable, and not a day passes without its value being perceived. It is, amongst its other uses, delightful in the hot bath as a cleansing and a refreshing addition.

Most children have an objection to their teeth being cleaned, and it is with great reluctance that they submit to the operation. This is not altogether to be wondered at, for many of the preparations which an adult may be able to use with impunity are either hurtful to the delicate mouth of the child or disagreeable to the taste. The Odol dentifrice has, however, entirely changed the attitude of children towards this most essential act of cleanliness. Its taste is so mild and its effect so refreshing that the little ones hail with delight the sight of the Odol flask, morning and evening, and thoroughly enjoy the pleasure its use affords. There are two flavours of Odol, "Sweet Rose" (mild) and "Standard" (strong). The former is to be recommended for the more delicate mouth, but the average schoolboy will rejoice in using the "Standard." Odol may be had of any chemist. FILOMENA.

It's the steady caller
for Quaker Oats, day after day, that
proves the perfect satisfaction which
Quaker Oats always gives.

Quaker Oats has a flavour that
is always new.

The families who have it for breakfast
the world over number millions.
Experience has proved to them that
Quaker Oats is just what food experts
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It is the only oats with "the large
flakes with the special flavour"; and
the food that does not overheat the
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IS CUTICURA SOAP

It does so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands and dry, thin and falling hair. It does even more for skin-tortured and disfigured infants.

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WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.



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AND REQUIRE NO SKILL
TO USE.

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SAME PRICE
12 CURLERS IN BOX.

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Wholesale only, R. HOVENDEN & SONS, LTD.,
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in his or her wardrobe that should
be washed with

LUX

LADIES have Blouses, Laces,
Shawls, and other Dainty Fabrics,
for which LUX is just splendid.

GENTLEMEN have Sweaters,
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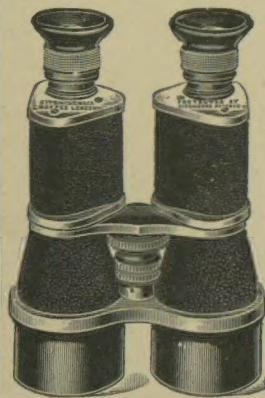
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BOOKS OF THE SEASON.

"A Life For a Life."

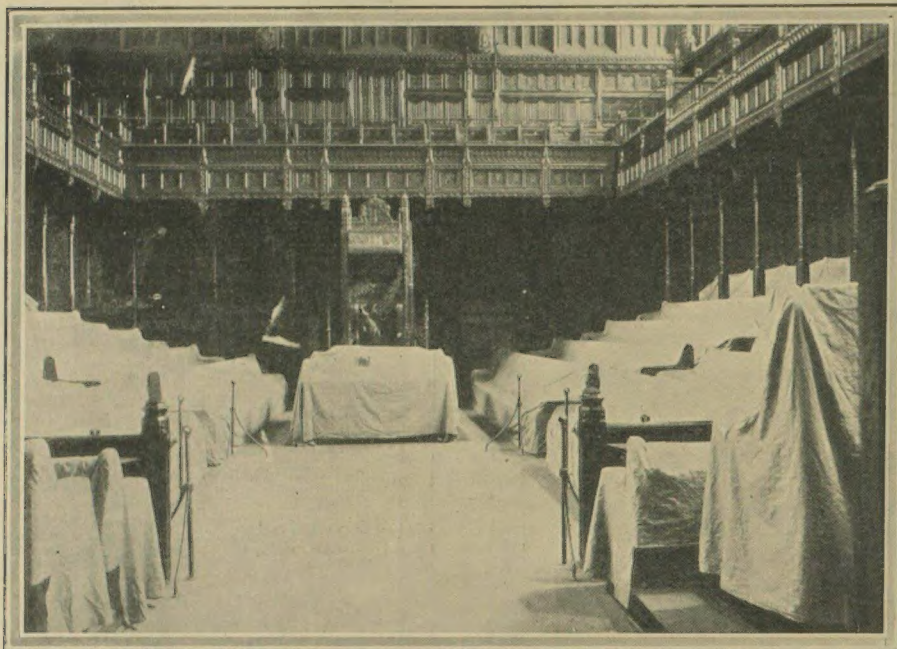
The Americans, face to face with the problem of graft on a truly American scale, do not seem to be allowed to escape it even in their hours of relaxation. Mr. Robert Herrick, who has grappled with that other serious question of the modern marriage, has built up a massive study of the great game of cut-throat in "A Life for a Life" (Macmillan). It is a heavy novel, yet it tells a fine story; and the character of Hugh Grant, the young

given up his life—"a life for a life"—Alexandra devoted herself to the cause of the children, orphans and foundlings, over whom her lost lover's heart had yearned with so much compassion. She is left tinkering, in her gentle philanthropy, at the job of mending the universe.

"Martin Eden."

"Martin Eden," by Jack London (Heinemann), is another whirling exposure of the selfishness of a shallow world. Martin Eden happens (without suspecting it) to be a superman, a man who moves mountains by sheer simple, long-headed application, and who is fired to the feat by falling

the end he wins through. What scorn and contempt Mr. London pours upon editors and reviewers, and all their kind! Martin suffered many things at their hands: his revenge comes when he is able to belabour them with the scourge of his success, heavily weighted with many dollars per thousand. The end of his history—which is the powerful, full-blooded romance of a fighting age—is tragic. He outgrew Ruth Morse, as might have been foreseen, but at the same time he outgrew his own strength to resist the deep despondency that dogs the souls of men of genius. "Martin Eden" is rough-

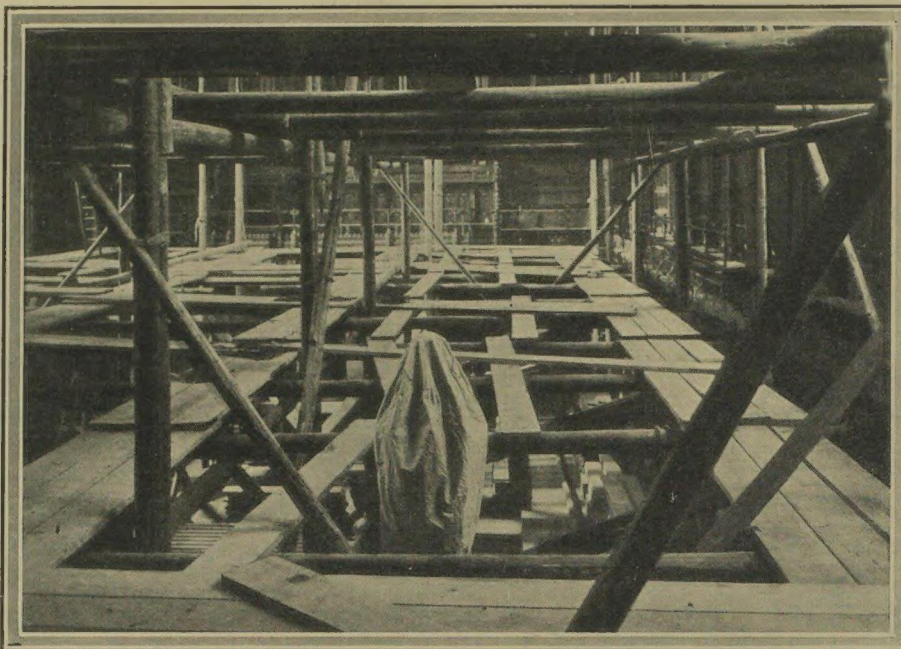


WHERE THE SHADES OF FORMER POLITICIANS MIGHT ASSEMBLE: THE GHOSTLY APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN THE HOLIDAYS.

During the holidays the House of Commons presents a forlorn and ghostly appearance, with the benches covered with sheets, and a druggon on the floor. The scene suggests a suitable opportunity for the shades of departed statesmen to return to the scene of their former achievements.

man who sets forth, high-hopeful, for conquest in the city, who rises, and refuses to be tampered with, and is beaten down by the forces of corruption, is strongly conceived and executed. Such a man is, of course, destined to fight to the death, and to succumb in glorious failure. The women who figure in the story are not well handled, or, at least, they do not contrive to convince us. The book is Hugh's, and they are only interesting when they are moving with him. He fell in love with the daughter of a great capitalist, and found himself impelled to denounce her father to her as a thief and murderer. Their ways parted; but after Hugh had

in love with a girl not worthy to tie his shoestrings. He takes her for a fit mate for his splendid vigour, whereas she is really a poor anæmic-souled thing, timid with the excessive timidity of the middle classes at the smallest suspicion of unorthodoxy. He is far too outspoken to remain a welcome guest at her father's table. Besides, Eden is poor, and there is a not unnatural reluctance on the part of the Morses to give their daughter to this hopeful pauper. The young man batters himself into knowledge and into literature. He starves, and he is cheated—let us hope his experiences are exceptional—right and left while he is wooing the magazines; but in



Photos. Ullgett.

AS THE SOCIALISTS MIGHT LIKE TO SEE IT: THE HOUSE OF LORDS FILLED WITH SCAFFOLDING.

The present appearance of the interior of the House of Lords is, perhaps, one that the Socialist would desire to be permanent. It is in the hands of workmen engaged in cleaning the ceiling, and is filled with scaffolding, a kind of structure which in itself has sinister associations.

hewn—but as a Rodin bust might be. There is significance in its broad contempt for finickin' fine effects.

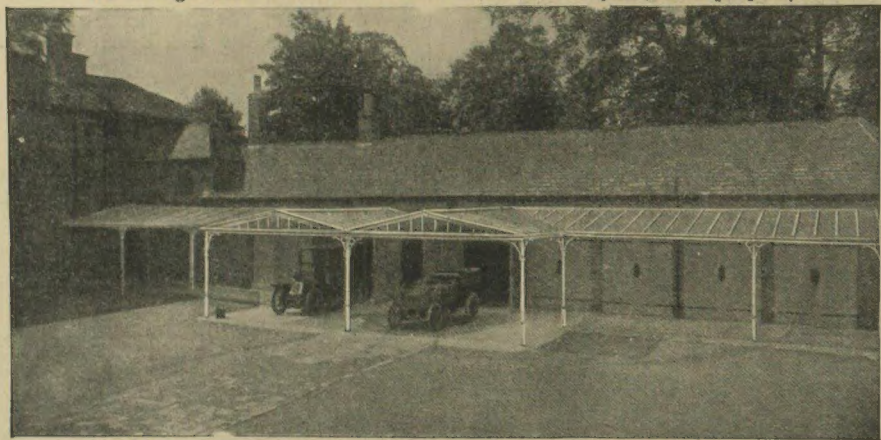
"Simon the Jester." Mr. William J. Locke, when he handles modern problems, has none of the sledge-hammer methods of the American writers named above. He can administer a lesson; but it is with inimitable good-nature, and with an air of doing it out of sheer lightness of heart. Powders, as every nursery knows, are best swallowed in jam, and proffered by the hand of love. Here, then, when there is an example of unselfishness and heroism to be shown, it is illuminated with a delightful humour, and we are

[Continued overleaf.]

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Are you troubled by any skin complaint? Are you annoyed by eczema in any part of your body, either in its dry, weeping, or scaly form? Are you worried by a rash, eruption, pimples, or any other skin blemish that spoils your appearance? Are you tormented by skin irritation that makes you uncomfortable by day and renders restful and peaceful sleep an impossibility at night? If so, you want relief, but the only certain way to secure



Antexema quickly clears your skin of pimples, blackheads, and rashes.

it is by adopting the Antexema treatment. Do this and you will secure a thorough and permanent cure and be freed once and for all from the trouble that afflicts you.

The moment Antexema touches the irritated or inflamed spot, irritation, smarting, and burning pain ceases and the further progress of your skin complaint stops at once. New skin begins to grow, the affected part commences to look healthier, and soon every sign of skin illness vanishes. The cures effected by Antexema are innumerable, the most remarkable being gained in cases in which all else had proved useless. Doctors had failed, skin specialists were unsuccessful, and so-called remedies gave no relief, but the moment Antexema was used a great change took place and in a short time the former trouble was merely an unpleasant memory.

A Marvellous Skin Specific

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But this should also be noted; although Antexema is a skin remedy, it is not an ointment. If eczema has attacked the face or hands the use of ointment only makes the

trouble more conspicuous, and this is naturally repugnant to sensitive minds. If other parts of the body are attacked by skin disease and ointment is applied, it is necessary to use bandages, to prevent the garments being greased. All these objections are obviated by using Antexema,

which is not an ointment, is non-greasy, and therefore no bandages are required with it. All you need to do is to apply Antexema gently to the affected part, and the skin at once absorbs its healing virtues. A dry, invisible, antiseptic skin is at once formed which excludes dust, grit and germs of blood-poisoning and lockjaw, and your cure commences the



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1. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1903, 98, 100.